

Calley Case Only One Left

Army Closes My Lai Probe, Takes Action Against 3 Men

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Army, completing its administrative measures in connection with the My Lai massacre four years ago, formally reprimanded a colonel and a captain yesterday and also ordered a sergeant ousted from the service.

The action, announced by Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehke, in effect closed the Army's probe of the incident, pending the on-going of the murder conviction of Lt. William L. Calley Jr. Lt. Calley was the only participant in the incident in which up to 400 South Vietnamese civilians were slain—to be convicted of criminal charges.

Mr. Froehke ordered Col. Nelson A. Panson of Fort Belvoir, Va., who was chief of staff of the Americal Division—parent unit of Lt. Calley's company—at the time of the massacre, to be stripped of the Legion of Merit and given a letter of censure.

Capt. Dennis S. Johnson of Fort Lewis, Wash., an intelligence officer in the division, was given a letter of reprimand, and Staff Sgt. Kenneth L. Hodges of Fort Benning, Ga., who served in Lt. Calley's company, was discharged from the army "at the convenience of the government." Sgt. Hodges had filed a federal court suit in Georgia protesting his ouster.

Yesterday's announcement brought the judicial toll for My

Lai and its aftermath to the following:

● Twelve officers and enlisted men charged with criminal offenses, including murder, with one conviction (Lt. Calley), four acquittals and five dismissals before courts-martial.

● Fourteen officers accused of criminally covering up the massacre, with 13 administrative dismissals and one acquittal—that of Col. Oren K. Henderson, commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade—after a court-martial.

● Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, commander of the Americal Division, demoted in rank and stripped of a decoration. His deputy, Brig. Gen. George M. Young Jr., was stripped of a medal and censured. In June, The New York Times reported that the Army's still classified investigation into the massacre, with the field investigations of the 11th Infantry Brigade—after a court-martial.

● Four enlisted men, including Sgt. Hodges, ordered out of the Army.

● The only other officer to be punished, in addition to Col. Panson and Capt. Johnson, was Maj. Charles C. Calhoun of the 11th Infantry Brigade, who resigned last year after being removed from the promotion list to lieutenant colonel.

Proposed administrative punishments for at least four other officers were dismissed by Mr. Froehke, in a series of actions that were completed yesterday morning.

Other Army sources revealed that one of the proposed punishments would have involved the stripping of two medals from former Capt. Ernest L. Medina, commander of the company that went into My Lai. As envisaged by the Army staff, however, the punishment would have been a technicality consisting of placing a formal letter of reprimand in his now-defunct Army file. Capt. Medina resigned from the service after his acquittal in a murder case last September.

The new Army actions ended an administrative review of My Lai cases that began after congressional criticism over the dropping of criminal charges against Gen. Koster in January, 1971.

Attorneys for Col. Panson, among others, had been complaining to newsmen and in letters to the Army about the drawn-out administrative reviews. One of the officers cleared by Mr. Froehke yesterday was Col. Robert B. Luper, the artillery commander at My Lai, who had appealed a proposed reprimand one year ago with no official response until yesterday.

Numerous Complaints

One well-informed Army source, asked about yesterday's administrative actions, said, "It seems like it's been going on forever. Prosecutors and lawyers were complaining all summer."

One reason for the delay, the source said, was the reluctance of Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the recently retired chief of staff, to provoke any more publicity about My Lai.

The Army won a significant, if less noted, court victory last month in connection with My Lai when a federal judge in Washington rejected a plea for release of the Peers report filed by Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis.

The Army had claimed, in its brief, that the report could not be released for reasons of national security and foreign policy. The Army papers were filed two weeks after The New York Times published key excerpts from the Peers document.



The U.S. prisoners who will be released by North Vietnam. Left to right, Lt. Markham Gartley and Morris Charles, both of the Navy, and Air Force Maj. Edward K. Elias.

Hanoi Plans to Free 3 U.S. POWs

out of North Vietnam to Vietnam, Laos.

The North Vietnamese last released American prisoners three years ago.

2 Problems on Date

Mr. Dellinger said there were two problems in fixing the date for the prisoners' release, one of them "the danger of floods in North Vietnam." Heavy rains are continuing longer than usual because of "U.S. meteorological warfare," he said.

The other problem is that he must get court permission to travel because he is free on bond in the Chicago 7 conspiracy case. However, he said the court had given immediate approval for the Paris trip when it learned prisoners were involved, and said that he did not anticipate any difficulty in getting permission to go to Hanoi.

Mr. Dellinger emphasized that he and Mrs. Weiss would pick up the three pilots in Hanoi and stay with them until they joined their families, using civilian transportation in the way. This is to prevent the U.S. military from "kidnapping" and "brainwashing" the men before they can see their families and the press, he said.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry gave the three pilots' names and identifications as:

Lt. (J.G.) Markham Ligon Gartley, of the Navy, service number 703644, born on May 16, 1944, in Kentucky, captured on Aug. 17, 1968, in Nghe An.

Lt. (J.G.) Norris Alphonso Charles, of the Navy, service number 752266, born on Aug. 4, 1945, in Florida, captured on Dec. 30, 1971, in Ha Tinh.

Maj. Edward Knight Elias, of the Air Force, service number 439649189, born on Jan. 16, 1938, in Arkansas, captured on April 30, 1972, in Quang Binh.

Health Reported Good

Mrs. Weiss said she understood all three were in good health. The Hanoi statement said that the U.S. government had "compelled" pilots released in July, 1969, to "put forward distortions about the humane policy" of its treatment of prisoners, and had used them "in war activities" against Vietnam and Indochina. That is why, Hanoi said, such releases had been "temporarily suspended."

Mr. Dellinger, who was involved in each of three previous releases, said the conditions set by Hanoi had been "flagrantly violated" by the United States.

The men were "interfered with on their way home," isolated for several months, and forced by "threats" to change initial statements about good treatment at North Vietnamese hands to complaints of inhumane treatment, he said.

Further, he said, they were used to train pilots and plan raids. He mentioned specifically the futile raid on the Son Tay prisoner camp two years ago.

At one point, Mr. Dellinger said that he felt the present release would be the last before the end of the war. He also said he had been told that 44 U.S. prisoners had been captured since intensive bombing of the North was renewed last April.

383 Reported Held

Mrs. Weiss said that North Vietnamese officials had told her that as of Aug. 23, they held 383 American prisoners, but could not provide an "up-to-date list with names because new ones were being captured all the time."

The difference between Hanoi's figure and the official U.S. figure of 1,123 men listed as prisoners missing is explained by a United States refusal to take off the list the men who have been confirmed dead," she said.

Moreover, she said, Hanoi lists only men captured on its territory, while the United States lists those missing anywhere in Indochina.

Infinitesimal Portion

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—The White House said yesterday that President Nixon was pleased with North Vietnam's announced intention of releasing three prisoners of war, but described the three as only an "infinitesimal portion" of the POWs held in Indochina.

"We have been pressing for release of prisoners in every form, private and public," said White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler.

"We will not rest until there is a complete accounting of all missing in action and release of all prisoners held throughout Indochina."

But there also appears to be a groundswell of revulsion at the indiscriminate bombings which take Catholic lives as well as Protestant. That revulsion also threatens to dry up one of the main sources of the Provisionals' funds, U.S. sympathizers.

Meanwhile, two British Army patrols opened fire on each other in the Falls Road area of Belfast early today. An army spokesman said each mistook the other for gunmen.

Shots killed one soldier and seriously wounded another, the spokesman said.

TOULOUSE, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—The hit-and-run people found brutally murdered in a lonely vineyard near here last Wednesday were today identified as an English girl student and her fiancé.

Police identified the girl as 20-year-old Joyce James of Warrington, Surrey, and the man as C.R. Laiker, 23, of West Croydon, Surrey.

\$1-Billion Joint Program

U.S. and Japan Plan to Study Uranium Enrichment Project

By Rudy Abramson

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—In their effort to ease mutual economic problems, President Nixon and Premier Kakuei Tanaka have raised the possibility that the United States will share some of its most sensitive technical secrets with the Japanese.

The two leaders agreed at the Honolulu summit to press for early establishment of a working group to determine the feasibility of joint construction of a \$1 billion uranium enrichment plant in the United States.

America's three enrichment plants utilize technology developed during World War II, but some of the engineering details still remain top secrets.

Only recently has the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission begun to divulge some of the secret details about these plants to American industry interested in getting into the uranium enrichment business.

U.S. government sources said there is no provision in Japanese law for the protection of classified information of this nature.

Before details of gaseous diffusion enrichment technology could be shared with the Japanese, a provision would have to be written into their law. Further, a bilateral treaty would be required before the United States could share details on the plant's design.

About 16 U.S. firms are potential partners with Japanese interests. The companies have expressed an interest in investing private capital in uranium enrichment facilities and have been working in the centrifuge field, which has been working to develop a centrifuge which could be used, instead of the massive gaseous diffusion plants, to enrich uranium fuel.

The United States has been highly selective about its own work in the centrifuge field, and has been concerned that development of a gaseous centrifuge that could enrich uranium would put nuclear weapons in the hands of countries that cannot now afford them.

Commission to study some of the classified details.

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Early in the Nixon administration, proposals were made to sell the three plants—which cost \$2.5 billion—to private industry. Strong opposition immediately developed in Congress, and officials now say there is no intention of selling these facilities.

However, the partnership envisioned for a U.S.-Japanese project would involve private capital, with the two governments merely providing assistance.

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Nightclub Firebombed Dead, 54 Injured Montreal Blaze

Sept. 3 (UPI).—A coroner's warrant of three young men with the "firebombing" of a crowded nightclub which 36 persons died and 54 were injured.

It Is Out Nixon's Golf handicap: 18

U.S. Sept. 3 (AP).—Nixon has spilled what usually is a guarded presidential brand of golf he

with Japanese President Tanaka and diplomat both nations last Nixon confessed he handicap of 18. as that if a professed a course in Mr. Nixon might be expected to result in 90. ident made the in teasing Mr. a working summit said Mr. Tanaka said handi- cap. n promised that anaka visits Wash- to get to- ne golf links. a foursome, Mr. ted, he will invite State William P. Japanese Foreign sayshi Ohira. He gers carries a han- while Mr. Ohira's being equal, that a victory for ans.

Day Address

Urges 'Free' Economy Or Than 'Managed' One

By Carroll KILPATRICK
SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 3 (UPI).—President Nixon appealed to labor today to "free" rather than "manage" the economy and "to let it turn out" as it never has.

Mr. Nixon's political Labor address from his office said that the between these who "good life" under to and those who he "easy life" under this.

to reach full em- ployment and Mr. Nixon said that es to cracking down this administration es. mised to "continue on an excessive gov- ernment, which is inflation," and veto that would lead as.

make the most pro- vided relations not by r basic values, but r them—not by ple as masses, but b, the President

well refused to delay tion plan ordering agusta, Ga., on the Congress has not posed busing to end but rather opposed seeks to achieve e. ent's proposal would moratorium on all l busing. dent also attacked nents in hiring as "a tour away from the alie of measuring a ie basis of ability."

were sought on the coroner's warrant as material witnesses, following the questioning of Mr. Stiles, he said. Authorities said that possible charges would include murder, arson and conspiracy.

350 Persons Inside
Bombs were thrown into the stairway entrance of the second-floor Windsor Wharf Cafe, pushing the 350 persons inside. Authorities said three men who had been kicked out of the country and western club earlier apparently returned and threw at least one Molotov cocktail into the entrance, setting it with flames.

Most of those injured were hurt in falls from a single fire escape or as they jumped through windows.

Many persons were trampled to the floor as screaming customers tried to rush past the flames and down the stairway—the only exit other than the fire escape. Others were hurt as they unsuccessfully tried to force open a rear door which was barred shut.

The fire, which began about 11 p.m. (2300 GMT), was the worst in Montreal in 45 years. In 1927, a fire in a movie theater killed 77 children.

George Lachance, 38, a customer, said the band had just finished playing a number when the flames erupted.

"We could not run," Mr. Lachance said. "There was a big jam-up. People ran over each other. Two people fainting and the others were just stepping over their bodies. People were pushing. Some just fell off the back railing of the fire escape. There was a lot of screaming."

The Criminal Investigations Bureau first said the "unofficial" toll was 42 dead and 70 injured, but later altered the death figure to 36 after checking with morgues and hospitals. There was some confusion because ambulances took not only the injured but a number of bodies as well to hospitals.

A nightclub on the ground floor of the building, the Blue Bird Cafe, sustained only smoke and water damage.

Police refused to speculate on the motives for the firebombing other than to acknowledge the reports that three men were ejected and to say that the nightclub's owners had been approached by extremists in recent weeks.

The President never mentioned his opponent by name—he has not yet done so in this campaign—but he asked: "Shall we become a people who place our individual welfare in the hands of government bureaucrats, limiting each other's opportunity by race, religion, sex, age and national origin? Or shall we continue to try to erase false restrictions, judging each person by the quality of his work and the reach of his mind?"

Reggie Harding, Sports Figure, Slain in Detroit
DETROIT, Sept. 3 (UPI).—Reggie Harding, a former basketball star, who had been in and out of trouble ever since high school days, died yesterday in a Detroit hospital after being shot in the head during a Detroit Gen- eral Hospital said that Harding, 30, died about 16 hours after he was shot twice through the head. Police were searching for a 26-year-old man.

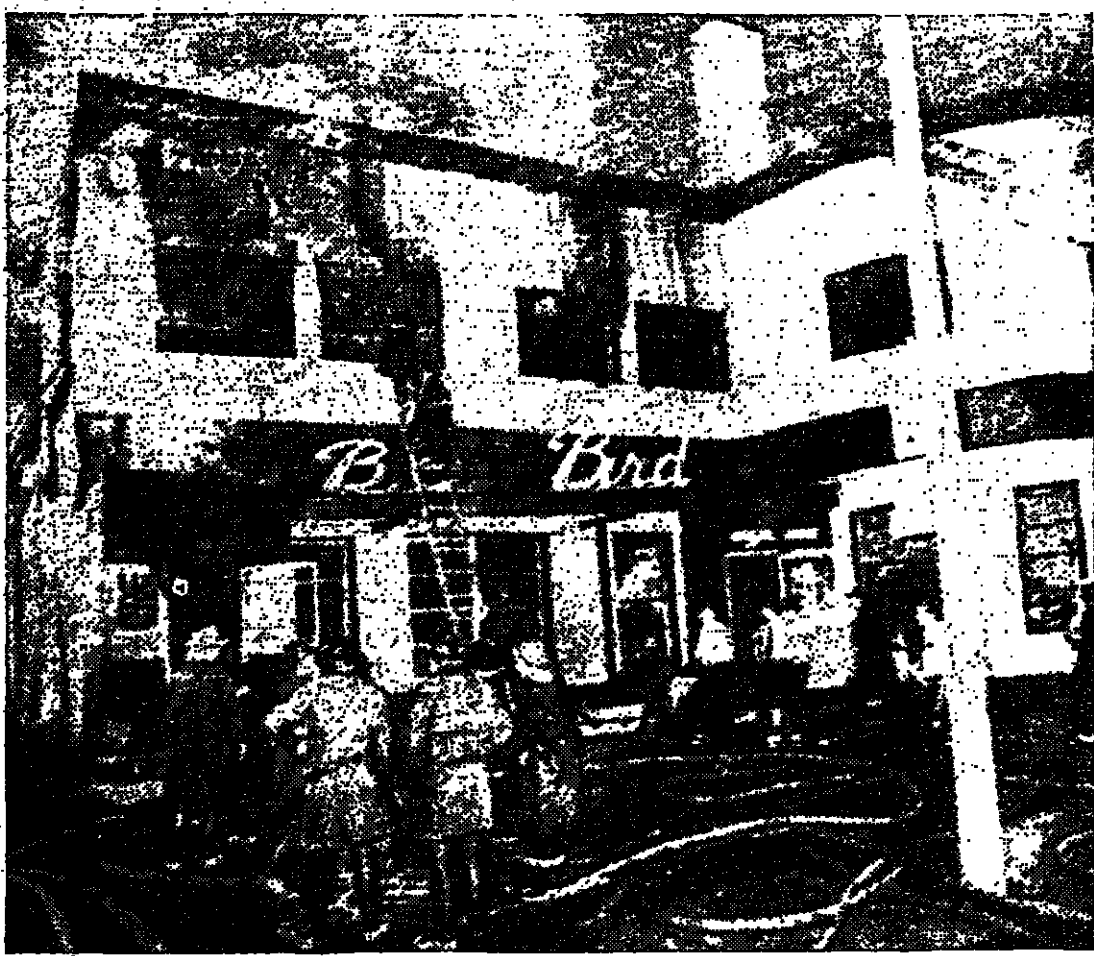
Harding, who admitted to a \$100-a-day drug habit during a 1969 prison stay, had had numerous brushes with the law ever since a 1958 arrest for theft. He was not convicted on that charge.

The Detroit Pistons signed Harding, a promising center, in 1964 after his graduation from high school. Harding was suspended twice during three controversial seasons with the National Basketball Association team before ending up in jail again for violating probation in 1969.

Waldheim Goes to N.Y.
DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP).—Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, left this Adriatic summer resort today for New York after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia and talks with President Tito and other top Yugoslav leaders.

Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, Sept. 3 (AP).—Kurt Waldheim, United Nations Secretary-General, left this Adriatic summer resort today for New York after a three-day official visit to Yugoslavia and talks with President Tito and other top Yugoslav leaders.

ent's proposal would moratorium on all l busing. dent also attacked nents in hiring as "a tour away from the alie of measuring a ie basis of ability."



FIREBOMBING—Montreal firemen using ladders in rescue work at Blue Bird nightclub.

Nixon Campaign Manager Also Mitchell Must Testify in Break-in

By Jim Mann and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey ruled yesterday that President Nixon's former and present campaign managers, John N. Mitchell and Clark MacGregor, must submit to closed-door questioning by Democratic attorneys about the break-in and alleged bugging attempt of Democratic party headquarters.

Mr. Mitchell had walked out of a scheduled deposition on Friday to avoid a ruling. He must now reappear on Tuesday morning to give testimony, which will be sealed. "If you will not assure me that he will be there," Judge Richey told Mr. Mitchell's attorney, "I will enter an order to that effect."

The attorney promised the judge that Mr. Mitchell would attend. Mr. MacGregor is scheduled to appear later this month. At the same time, Judge Richey, after a hearing arising out of an invasion-of-privacy civil suit filed by the Democrats, granted a motion to block the Democrats from questioning the five men arrested June 17 inside the party headquarters at the Watergate office complex here.

There was still no indication yesterday when the testimony in the civil suit will be made public. Judge Richey repeated that he was seeking "a balancing of the rights of the accused and the right of the public to know and of a free press."

No Civil Trial Date
There was no sign when a trial will be held in the civil case. Judge Richey had suggested at one point that he might hold the civil trial before the Nov. 7 presidential election, but he did not mention this or set any trial date.

One of the attorneys in the case, William O. Bittman, who represents former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr., told Judge Richey bluntly that even if he wanted to conduct the

trial before the election, it would be impossible because of the numerous motions that need to be argued and depositions that need to be taken by both sides. Mr. Bittman also told the judge that a criminal trial cannot possibly be held before the election, and suggested that public interest might be assuaged simply by the return of criminal indictments, which authorities said are expected this month.

Judge Richey retorted that an indictment "isn't going to bring the facts to light." "There has been more suspicion generated by this case than by any other in my lifetime," Judge Richey told Mr. Bittman. "If you don't believe it, why would the President make a statement (about the Watergate case) in San Clemente? Why would the attorney general (Richard Kleindienst) make a statement? Why would I get so much mail?"

Attorney Henry B. Rothblatt, who represents the five men arrested inside the Watergate, told the judge that the news coverage had "thoroughly prejudiced" the

Wallace to Go To Md. for Rally

DENTON, Md., Sept. 3 (AP).—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, recuperating from an assassination attempt on him in Maryland May 15, has accepted an invitation to return to the state next month for a political rally, a Maryland congressional candidate announced yesterday.

Gov. Wallace will attend an Oct. 15 rally and chicken barbecue in Salisbury for conservative candidate John R. Hargreaves, the candidate said. For Gov. Wallace, who was wounded at a political rally in Laurel, the appearance is the first announced so far for the fall campaign.

Governor Wallace expressed his concern to me (in a recent visit) about the need for solid Democrats to get together and begin rebuilding their party," he said.

Paraguay Sends Alleged Head Of Big Drug Operation to U.S.

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Paraguay has extradited to the United States Auguste Joseph Ricord, whose alleged worldwide organization is believed by the Nixon administration to have supplied about one-half of the heroin recently flown to this country.

Mr. Ricord, who is to face trial in the United States on a series of narcotics charges, left Asuncion yesterday morning in the custody of American agents aboard a chartered Pan American jet. (Greeting the plane in New York were dozens of customs agents, who were positioned in and around a secondary Pan Am terminal, UPI reported.)

Mr. Ricord was taken handcuffed through the terminal and into a waiting car. Federal authorities said that he was taken to the Federal House of Detention in Manhattan and would be arraigned Tuesday.

Major Step Seen
Secretary of State William P. Rogers said in a statement yesterday that Mr. Ricord's extradition, the culmination of 18 months of pleas and threats to Paraguay by U.S. government, "is a major step forward in the administration's fight against illicit drug trafficking."

Federal officials said they estimated that the organization

reportedly run by Mr. Ricord, a 61-year-old Corsican of Argentine nationality, was responsible for one-half of the total volume of heroin, between three and six tons, smuggled into the United States over the last five years for America's estimated \$60,000 addicts.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has calculated the market value of heroin allegedly distributed by Mr. Ricord's agents at \$2 billion.

In the judgment of federal officials, the so-called "Latin connection"—the flow of heroin from Europe to Latin America and then to the United States—accounts for about 70 percent of all heroin entering here.

Mr. Ricord's alleged organization is, according to federal officials, one of the principal elements of this "Latin connection."

Although Mr. Ricord was arrested in Paraguay in March, 1971, his lawyers succeeded until Friday in preventing his extradition on various legal grounds.

During his lengthy stay in Asuncion jail, Mr. Ricord was said by U.S. officials to have lived in relative comfort. Other American sources said that there were reasons to believe that, even in jail, Mr. Ricord remained active in mapping the activities of his drug network.

In Campaign White Paper

Nixon Attacked by McGovern On His Civil Liberties Policy

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—The rights of individuals are in constant danger under President Nixon, his Democratic opponent, George McGovern, said yesterday.

In a harshly worded "campaign white paper on civil liberties," Sen. McGovern claimed that the Nixon administration has "sanctioned repeated acts of official lawlessness" and sponsored "encroachments on the right of every American citizen to privacy."

He zeroed in on the June 17 bugging incident at the Democratic National Committee headquarters, in which former aides to the President and his reelection committee have been questioned, as typical of "a broad-gauged governmental attack on fundamental rights."

Sen. McGovern's assault, focused largely on Nixon Supreme Court nominees and the administration of the Justice Department under Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Richard G. Kleindienst.

He accused the President of "trying to foist mediocrities on the American people" as members of the High Court—"lawyers who were incompetent, who had demonstrated an intolerance bias or who had been insensitive to conflicts of interest."

Nonetheless, Sen. McGovern praised the Supreme Court for a decision in which three Nixon nominees participated—outlawing so-called "national security" wiretaps without a court order. "That decision," he said, "soundly repudiated an 'ominous' Justice Department policy that government officials could decide 'when to invade the privacy of citizens.'"

Sen. McGovern also accused the Justice Department of inadequately enforcing the Voting Rights Act of 1965—"deliberately and systematically undermining it—and giving 'only lukewarm support' to the constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights to women."

He specified several "incursions on civil liberties" which he said had developed during the past three-and-a-half years, such as:

• The administration "has refused to safeguard uses of official data banks or to order full disclosure of Army spying programs," justifying them "in the name of bureaucratic necessity" without giving "proper

weight to the values protecting individual liberty which underlie the Bill of Rights."

• The President has proposed "measures which subvert civil liberties, but which do not effectively serve their intended purpose," such as preventive detention, no-knock laws and revival of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Sen. McGovern took the administration to task for its handling of the May Day anti-war demonstrations here in the spring of 1971, contending that the rights to peaceful assembly and due process of law were violated by mass arrests.



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Mature Pacific Partnership

There was some disappointment in the sparse specifics produced by the meeting of Premier Tanaka and President Nixon in Hawaii. It is evident that, if the ties between the United States and Japan are to be more closely and constructively fashioned, it will take what Mr. Tanaka termed a "constant dialogue." For, in the words of Japan's foreign minister, Masayoshi Ohira, "The guardian-protégé relationship" between the two countries "is at last evolving into a mature partnership."

What this means, essentially, is that Japan is selling the United States a lot more than it buys, and thus is a major factor in America's unbalanced foreign trade. It also means that Japan will seek markets in mainland China, which may affect the security arrangements existing between the United States and Japan.

These can be stubborn problems; Japan's very existence depends upon its exports, its industry has placed it in a position to compete successfully with any nation—and it is not likely to be happy to curb exports simply to gain American good will.

It has been argued that the United States should take full account of this need of Japan, and cultivate its good will, because Japan is the greatest industrial and economic power in the Far East, and a good association between Tokyo and Washington is essential to the stability of the whole Pacific.

This is quite true—but it cuts two ways. For during the period of American occupation, and for years thereafter, Japan had very few friends in neighboring countries. It was hated by the Koreans, suspected by the Russians and feared by the Chinese. It was under American protection that Japan, with minimal expenditures for its own defense, was able to build up the industrial strength that has, among other factors, in-

cluding the passage of time, allayed the enmity of the Koreans, enabled Mr. Tanaka to arrange a visit to Peking, and permitted his government to think hopefully about the possibility of signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

Since gratitude for past favors is not a prominent characteristic in foreign affairs, one need not count on this element to figure largely in Japan's new course. But the needs of national defense have not yet surrendered to economic power, and Japan has as yet very little military clout in an area where the big battalions are by no means despised. The Soviet Union and China both have nuclear weapons; Japan has none; they have naval forces far exceeding the Japanese (no small consideration for a trading nation of islands). And, even apart from the usefulness of a military alliance with the United States, Japan has a huge market in that country.

If mere emotion governed the actions of states, Mr. Tanaka would have felt very queerly as his plane swooped in to Hickam Field, past the mouth of Pearl Harbor, to be greeted by the President of the United States. For it was over Pearl Harbor and its satellite airfields that Japan aroused the most spontaneous, and enduring, national rage that the United States ever experienced. That memory has all but vanished—although around Honolulu there are more monuments to it than anywhere else in America. But if far-sighted, and generous, statesmanship governed the postwar attitude of the United States toward Japan, one can at least expect the Japanese to duplicate the far-sightedness, and realism, of that attitude today. And there is every evidence, in the communiqué that ended the Hawaii meeting, that Mr. Tanaka will try to do just that.

Questions About the Grain Deal

The American grain sales to the Soviet Union are obviously bringing very large profits to a few trading companies. The whole relationship between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the trading companies now needs to be spread out in the public view. Enough is already apparent to raise substantial doubts about the underpinnings of this massive but furtive and deliberately obscured operation. The department has shown itself extraordinarily protective of the trading companies' profits throughout this sale. Federal subsidies to the traders on wheat exports alone, over the past two months, now probably exceed \$100 million. The circumstances plainly invite a congressional inquiry.

But the subsidies are not the whole issue. In a highly speculative business like the international grain trade, advance information has very great value. It is necessary to note that two ranking officials of the Agriculture Department, both of them working in the field of foreign sales, resigned in June when the Russian sales were under negotiation but not yet publicly announced. Both immediately took jobs with large international grain trading companies that are now involved in these sales.

Clarence D. Palmby was, until June, assistant secretary of agriculture for international affairs and commodity programs. He was also president of the department's Commodity Credit Corp., an agency that is financing some of the sales. Mr. Palmby was directly involved in the talks with the Russians. Now he is a vice-president of the Continental Grain Corp., one of the major brokers in the Soviet deal. Clifford G. Pulvermacher was general sales manager of the department's Export Marketing Service until June. He left to become the Washington representative of the Bunge Corp., which is also involved in the sales to Russia.

There is no evidence that either of these men has broken the law, or has even done anything at all that is out of line with the tradition of this peculiar business. But the tradition is one of constant movement between high government positions and well-paid jobs in the trading companies. This tradition is entrenched, it is widespread, and it is profoundly unhealthy. Mr. Pulvermacher's predecessor at the Bunge Corp. now works for the export marketing service that Mr. Pulvermacher recently headed. Mr. Palmby's successor as assistant secretary of agriculture is a former executive of the Cook Co., which has also reportedly played a part in the Soviet grain purchases. William Pearce, last year a vice-president of Cargill and Co., one of the largest traders, this year is President Nixon's deputy special representative for trade negotiations.

The role of the trading companies is central. The Soviet government is not buying

the grain from the U.S. government, but rather from private traders like Cargill, Continental, Bunge and the rest. The trading companies can buy their wheat on the spot from farmers or other dealers. They can sometimes buy it from government stocks. Or they can buy it on the futures market. A wheat future is an agreement to buy at an agreed price at a certain date in the future. If the price drops unexpectedly the buyer loses money, and if it rises unexpectedly he makes money. The value of advance information is clear. It should also be noted that the export subsidy is paid neither to the buyer nor the seller, but to the trading company. The subsidy fluctuates at the discretion of the secretary of agriculture. The trader who knows the secretary's intentions is in a very strong position to assure himself a profitable selling price.

There are indications that, as the American Bakers Association has charged, the trading companies were buying wheat futures unusually heavily before the grain deal was announced on July 8. At the same time, the simple arithmetic of the subsidies suggests that the Department of Agriculture gave the exporters a commitment that has never been made public. The subsidies followed the price up regularly until last week when the department announced that it was getting too high. But that announcement contained one very curious feature. The department said that it would raise the subsidy from 38 cents a bushel to 47 cents, retroactively, for a period ending two days before the announcement. In other words it moved to protect the profits of traders who had been buying on a rising market. Unfortunately, there was no similar protection for domestic buyers hurt by the soaring prices, or even for those foreign buyers who may have missed the golden moment of the retroactive 47-cent subsidy.

An air of secrecy, favoritism and undisclosed conditions pervades this entire sale. It may be assumed that one purpose of the operation is to secure the wheat states for Mr. Nixon's re-election. But there are several sharp questions that a congressional inquiry might profitably ask. The first is the extent of the Agriculture Department subsidy commitments, and the reason for them. The second is the nature of the information that Mr. Palmby and Mr. Pulvermacher carried with them when they joined the trading companies. The third question is the department's reason for failing to make this information available to all of their competitors, foreign and domestic. The fourth question is the magnitude of the true cost of this grain sale to the American public, beyond a 30 percent rise in the price of domestic wheat and a direct subsidy of perhaps \$100 million to the dealers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

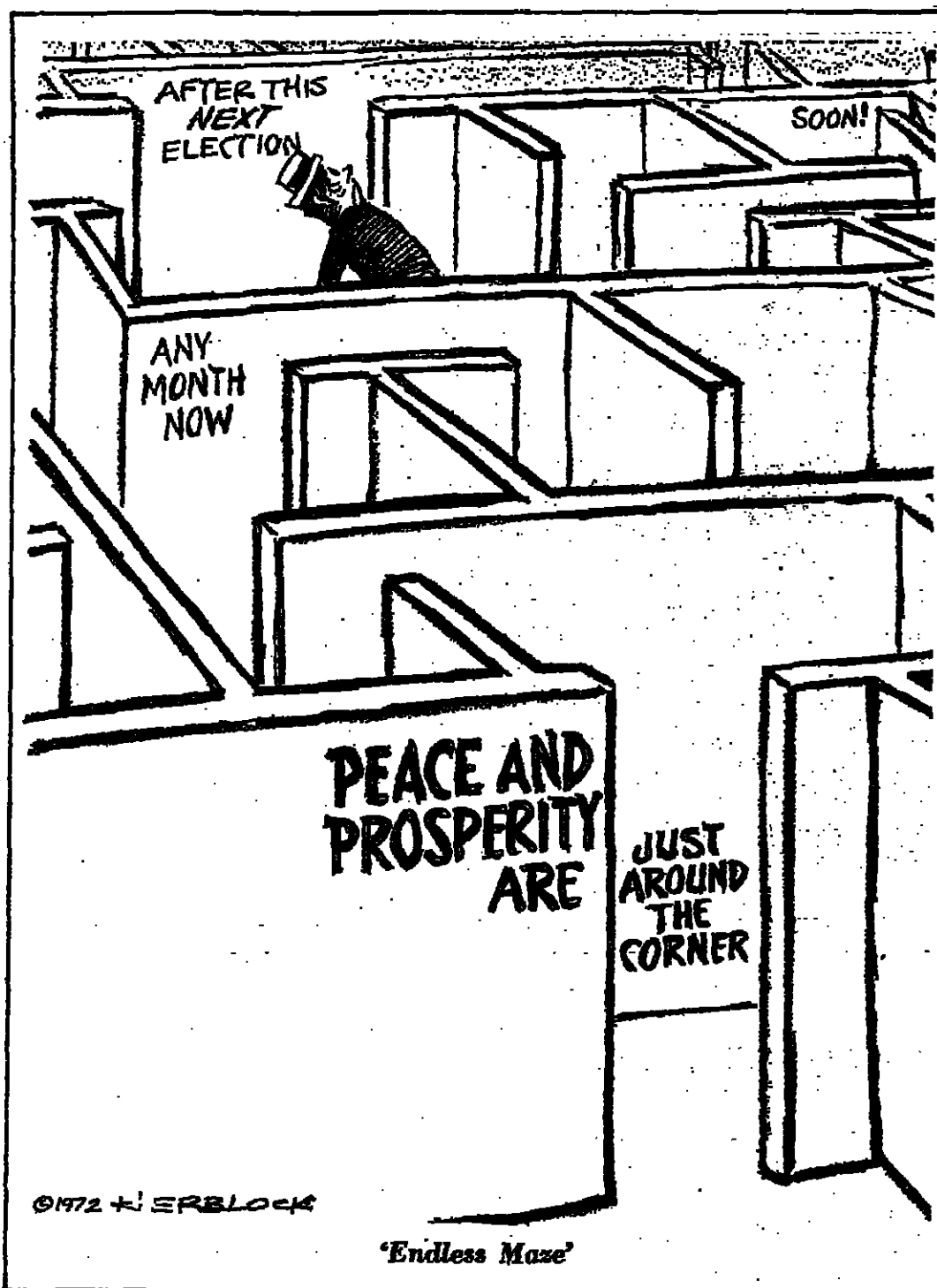
September 4, 1897

PARIS.—There is reason to believe that a shell capable of penetrating at least four inches of steel armor has recently been patented by a well-known American expert, Mr. Hudson Maxim. If so, the old battle between gun and armor is tolerably sure to be decided in favor of the former, and the monster battleship may be regarded as doomed. She will be ousted by cruisers armed with aerial torpedoes, and the prediction of Admiral Colomb will thus be fulfilled in part. But American inventors have been predicting these results for many years, and it may prove that the difficulties in using high explosive shells have not yet been overcome.

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1892

NEW YORK.—What next is going to happen to baseball? It has had scandals unheard of before; some of its chief players have shown themselves more mercenary than a fond and indulgent public ever dreamed that they could be; a stern arbiter has been placed over them in the person of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the ex-judge who was always a terror to the evil-minded; and now—perhaps the most startling of all its vicissitudes—a determined crusade has been begun against profanity on the diamond. The Christian Endeavor Union is after baseballers who swear—principally those who swear awfully.



From the Sublime...

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Daniel Ellsberg appeared in Miami Beach during the Republican convention, an unwelcome guest. He produced for the press copies of a memorandum prepared at the end of 1968, at Henry Kissinger's request, for President-elect Nixon. The paper, done by a private group of experts under Ellsberg's chairmanship, set out the possible options for a new administration in Vietnam.

It is all history now. But Vietnam is the one example of history that not only repeats itself but seemingly hardly ever changes, so there is some relevance in looking back at what the experts thought four years ago.

The paper first analyzed American official opinion on the war, which it said fell into two camps. One group was made up of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the American Command and the embassy in Saigon, some CIA people and most high officials of the State Department. This group, the authors of the paper said, believed as follows:

"Hanoi is negotiating currently from a sense of weakness and failure. . . . Enemy losses in 1968 have irreversibly weakened those forces. . . . [They] can no longer carry out an effective offensive on the scale of Tet 1968. . . . The South Vietnamese government is strengthening rapidly, so much so as to discourage enemy hopes of ultimate political victory after U.S. departure."

Second Group

In the second group, as the analysts saw it, were Secretary of Defense Clifford and most of the men in his office, some CIA people and a few State Department officials.

They called the reported improvement in the Saigon government and its army "confidential and doubtful." They were skeptical about talk of weakness on the Communist side, or of inability to keep fighting. They saw chances of an American-South Vietnamese victory, even if there were such escalations as "forays into Cambodia and Laos" or "expanded bombing of North Vietnam."

The analysts said facts available in Washington could be used to support either side. But they warned: "In the past, high-level evaluations both in Saigon and Washington have commonly suffered from a strong optimistic bias. There are strong bureaucratic and psychological pressures toward this, and they can be assumed to be operating today (and next year)."

There followed seven policy options. Six called for varying combinations of military and diplomatic action to achieve some political result—from outright victory to a compromise settlement. The seventh option was unilateral withdrawal of all American forces.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Need for Speed

The proponents of this last option said a new administration would be in a position to adopt it. The American public and other countries would accept withdrawal as the better part of wisdom after doing all we could on Saigon's behalf. But they warned that it was important for Nixon to set quickly lest he get "locked in" to a continuing war.

How familiar it all sounds now: Fateful optimism, believed, the new administration doggedly following the objectives of the old by new means. In fact, according to Ellsberg, the seventh option was regarded as so outlandish that it was never even considered; it was deleted before a revised version of the paper was presented to the National Security Council in January, 1969.

There is no use trying to reconstruct what might have been in early 1969. What makes the memorandum so painful to read is the sense that it may happen again—and in the next four years.

The other day high officials of the Air Force told some reporters in Washington that Hanoi was still getting needed military supplies despite all the American bombing and mining. They said American involvement in the war could, therefore, last several more years.

President Nixon brought up himself, at his next news conference, what he called "some report out of the Air Force to the effect that we probably would be bombing in North Vietnam two or three years from now." The man who four years ago promised to end the war, and since then has ordered more bombs dropped on Indochina than anyone has on any target over any period of history, had a one-sentence comment:

"That, of course, is quite ridiculous."

Statements by Prof. Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School, coordinating the McGovern brain-trust, indicated the 100 foreign policy experts support McGovern and generally endorse his foreign policy.

"Their commitments are ample testimony to the depth of support which Sen. McGovern commands within the foreign policy community," said Chayes's prepared statement. "We appreciate that support." He then told a press conference that "obviously they wouldn't have signed up if they disagreed with McGovern."

A spot check of the panels tells a different story. Several members were asking that they were put in the apparent position of endorsing McGovern when, in fact, they are neutral or even hostile. Several gave no authorization for public use of their names.

Letters

Bombing Policy

Thank you for Robert Kleiman's provocative, comprehensive summary of the blind, pointless destruction that American bombing has caused in Indochina (Herald Tribune, Aug. 28). Coming after such documented exposition, Kenneth Crawford's "Thoughts on Outcry Over Bombing" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 30), with its opinions that North Vietnam's continuing ability to resupply its forces is "disquieting" and that our involvement in the Vietnam war is justified on grounds similar to those of our involvement in World War II, can only be accepted as sadly ludicrous.

Moreover, he fails to comment on a question implicit in his argument: Why can't the United States at least be content to limit its "moral" commitment to the Saigon government in the same way that Russia and China have limited their commitments to Hanoi? I have heard no one label their material backing a "sell-out."

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"That, of course, is quite ridiculous."

McGovern's Strange Braintrust

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The pro-McGovern foreign policy brain-trust unveiled Aug. 24 by Sen. George McGovern is headed by professors who not only disagree with McGovern's international policies and have no present intention of voting for him but were amazed to find themselves listed.

Statements by Prof. Abram Chayes of Harvard Law School, coordinating the McGovern brain-trust, indicated the 100 foreign policy experts support McGovern and generally endorse his foreign policy.

"Their commitments are ample testimony to the depth of support which Sen. McGovern commands within the foreign policy community," said Chayes's prepared statement. "We appreciate that support." He then told a press conference that "obviously they wouldn't have signed up if they disagreed with McGovern."

A spot check of the panels tells a different story. Several members were asking that they were put in the apparent position of endorsing McGovern when, in fact, they are neutral or even hostile. Several gave no authorization for public use of their names.

The Middle East panel is packed with academics who fundamentally disagree with McGovern and agreed to supply only their opinions—not their support—when recruited by Martin Peretz, the millionaire left-wing Harvard donor.

Prof. Ben Halperin of Brandeis told us that, when asked by Peretz's assistant, "I explained to her that I'm not going to vote for McGovern and I'm not going to vote for Nixon, and if it was okay I would serve on that basis."

Prof. Marie Syrkin of Brandeis told us she is "embarrassed" about McGovern with "certain misgivings" about his policies and does not now support him. She expressed "no opposition" when asked to serve but feels she should have been shown a copy of the press release.

Prof. Gil Alroy of Hunter College told us he informed Peretz he would work with a panel if "it did not entail any support for McGovern," adding to us: "I don't particularly care for either McGovern or Nixon." A friend described him as "upset."

A fourth member of the Middle East panel, Prof. Michael Curtis of Rutgers, was described by associates as not supporting either McGovern's candidacy or his Middle East policies.

Continuing inability of Sen. McGovern and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills to communicate was under-

lined when McGovern's call to orchestrate offer for Mills to become his Secretary of the Treasury nearly backfired.

Despite vetted hostility before convention maneuverings, McGovern's advisers badly misread the immense respect with which business community. Consequently, one McGovern adviser concocted the dramatic scheme of having McGovern offer the Treasury post in his Aug. 29 Street speech. He stressed it as McGovern should warn Mills to get his approval so as to avoid a boomcrash.

Thus, after visiting Lyndon Johnson on Aug. 22, McGovern telephoned Searcy, Ark., to Mills about his speech. McGovern carefully mentioned the Treasury offer and thought Mills understood.

Just Jostling
But once again, communications broke down. "I thought I was just jostling me," Mills later remarked. More important, he regarded McGovern's call as personal and off-the-record. When contacted by the press after McGovern's speech, Mills said the Treasury offer was "new" to him.

Sensing a double-cross, McGovern's campaign staff went into orbit after a frantic McGovern aide telephoned Searcy. Mills changed his public statement to say he did recollect talking to McGovern about the Treasury. But the initial damage was done.

A footnote: McGovern incorporated some of Mills' own suggestions in his speech. And Mills, in turn, generally approved McGovern's tax reform proposals.

Unhappy With McGovern

Labor's Big Switch

By James Reslon

WASHINGTON.—In the 1968 presidential election, Richard Nixon got only 14 percent of the labor vote, but at the Labor Day opening of the 1972 presidential campaign, the pollsters were indicating that he would get over half the labor vote in November. What explains this extraordinary shift?

It is obviously not because the labor leaders are particularly happy with President Nixon or the American economy. In August, there were 4,837,000 people out of work—5.5 percent of the work force. "A tragic waste," George Meany of the AFL-CIO called it. The wage index went up 6.9 percent between August 1970 and August 1971, but since then it has been under government controls the labor leaders detest, and wages were up only 5.5 percent between August 1971 and August 1972.

Moreover, George McGovern is bombarding the workers with the arguments that have been familiar and successful since the days of Franklin Roosevelt.

But these ancient cries and promises seem to have lost their magic with labor. Hubert Humphrey, who was supposed to be labor's darling, cried out the old themes in the Michigan primary and got clobbered by George Wallace. George McGovern is doubling Humphrey's promises, and still can't seem to move the workers.

Meany's opposition to McGovern is comparatively easy to explain. It goes back to the days when McGovern was in a very close race for the Senate in South Dakota and appealed in a crisis to the AFL-CIO for \$30,000. Meany arranged it within a few hours and shortly thereafter McGovern was back in the Senate making a speech Meany regarded as hostile to the AFL-CIO.

On Meany's side, this is a personal and philosophic difference which was probably irreconcilable even before the McGovern people cut down labor's power at the Democratic nominating convention. Meany simply doesn't trust McGovern, doesn't like his definition of welfare policies, and actually hates the noisy and hairy demonstrators who have gone into the streets against President Nixon.

This does not, however, explain the switch of the ordinary workers, for Meany is the first to admit that he never did have the power to deliver the workers' votes. The defection of the ordinary union members to the Republican side is partly class opposition to the affluent university militants and partly anti-Negro and anti-white.

Time and again these days, talking with workers about the election, a reporter is surprised to

find that McGovern's emphasis on the plight of the unemployed and his promises to "redistribute the wealth" do not get the enthusiastic response of even a few years ago. There is a change, one is told, between people out of work and the people out of luck.

There is work to be done, many union workers assert, and it is available, but "these people" usually meaning the people who want money without work. At this familiar argument is often followed by the more surprising conclusion from union members: that "redistribution of wealth" means, not only closing loopholes and taxing the fat cat and the big corporations, but "taxing the people who work" and "take care of the people who run work."

This seems to be a large factor in the more conservative political stance of the workers, regardless of whether it is justified. The main political thing is that it is a fact, and what the middle-class workers regard as their view of the future across other issues in this election.

For example, when you talk workers about the Nixon defense budget and the McGovern proposal of cutting that budget by \$10 billion a year for the next two years, many of these security-minded workers think of the defense budget in terms of job security in terms of military security.

In short, the "labor vote" Labor Day, 1972, is still following its own interests but it is seeing interests in a somewhat different way. "Labor" is no longer a word for the people. It is a word for a sure and dependable symbol of the Democratic Party or an irreconcilable enemy of the Republican party, or even of the business or "management."

Defends Its Own

Labor is still doing what it has most often done: It is defending its own. It is now doing this, not through the instrument of the Democratic Party, but through the McGovern's populist philosophy indirectly through the Republicans, or business managers, or anybody else that will line the wages and improve the conditions of work of its members.

McGovern is arguing labor used to believe when it was poor, but he looks not on George Meany but to many members—whom Meany is lowering rather than leading—to good fortune from a rural, where there are few industrial racial conflicts. In short, seem to be seeing McGovern as an idealistic and often a potent loser—so labor is a thing and hoping in the past that it will hold the Congress even if it re-elects the President.

riers Affected

A to Make Foreign Lines
pt U.S. Airport Security

By Robert Lindsey

ORE, Sept. 3 (NYT).—The Federal Aviation Administration plans this week to foreign airlines operating in the country that they will meet the same anti-terrorism regulations as U.S. airlines.

Foreign airlines now voluntarily passenger screening procedures that are as strict as the agency will require. They do not, according to the FAA.

A plan to issue what is called a proposed rule giving details of the and asking for comments interested parties. It should take effect some November, government officials said.

Under the rule, each foreign airline would be required to pre-screen passengers on its flights within 60 days of the date of the rule. The FAA is required to submit a plan to detect potential hijackers and weapons. Although the rule will have some operational sources said they would offer a plan at least as strict as one that became mandatory for domestic airlines early this year.

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe will address the subject tomorrow morning, officials said.

reprofile Test Used

domestic airlines are reapplying an FAA developed "reprofile" test to all passengers, and if possible the profile, to search for their hand luggage.

FAA estimates that about 10 million passengers—or an average of about 5,000 daily—fall into the category that must be reprofiled. The FAA is developing a profile test to isolate potential hijackers.

In the past, the question of the authority of U.S. agencies extends over airlines has often been us, but FAA officials said they had no major problems with airlines over the new rule.

Increasing use of weapons and physical searches at airports has brought a surge in the number of crimes. On average, about 2,000 persons are arrested as a result of screening. A security official said that major domestic airlines will be required to search passengers or give them the option.

not to be searched and deny them boarding, has been upheld in a number of court decisions.

"But there are a hell of a lot of people in the industry who are worried about potential abuses. We've got some marshals and customs agents who are awfully nervous in looking for drugs, trying to make arrests. The industry is very concerned about it."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP).—A 17-nation subcommittee starts work tomorrow on a treaty for international action against countries which do not crack down on hijackers.

The United States is seeking an airline boycott of nations which refuse to return hijacked passengers and crews and do not prosecute or extradite the hijackers. The International Civil Aviation Organization, turned down the proposal last year.

But State Department spokesman Charles Bray predicted that at least six or seven countries now favor the U.S.-Canadian proposition, which has gained support because of recent skyjackings.

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe will address the subject tomorrow morning, officials said.

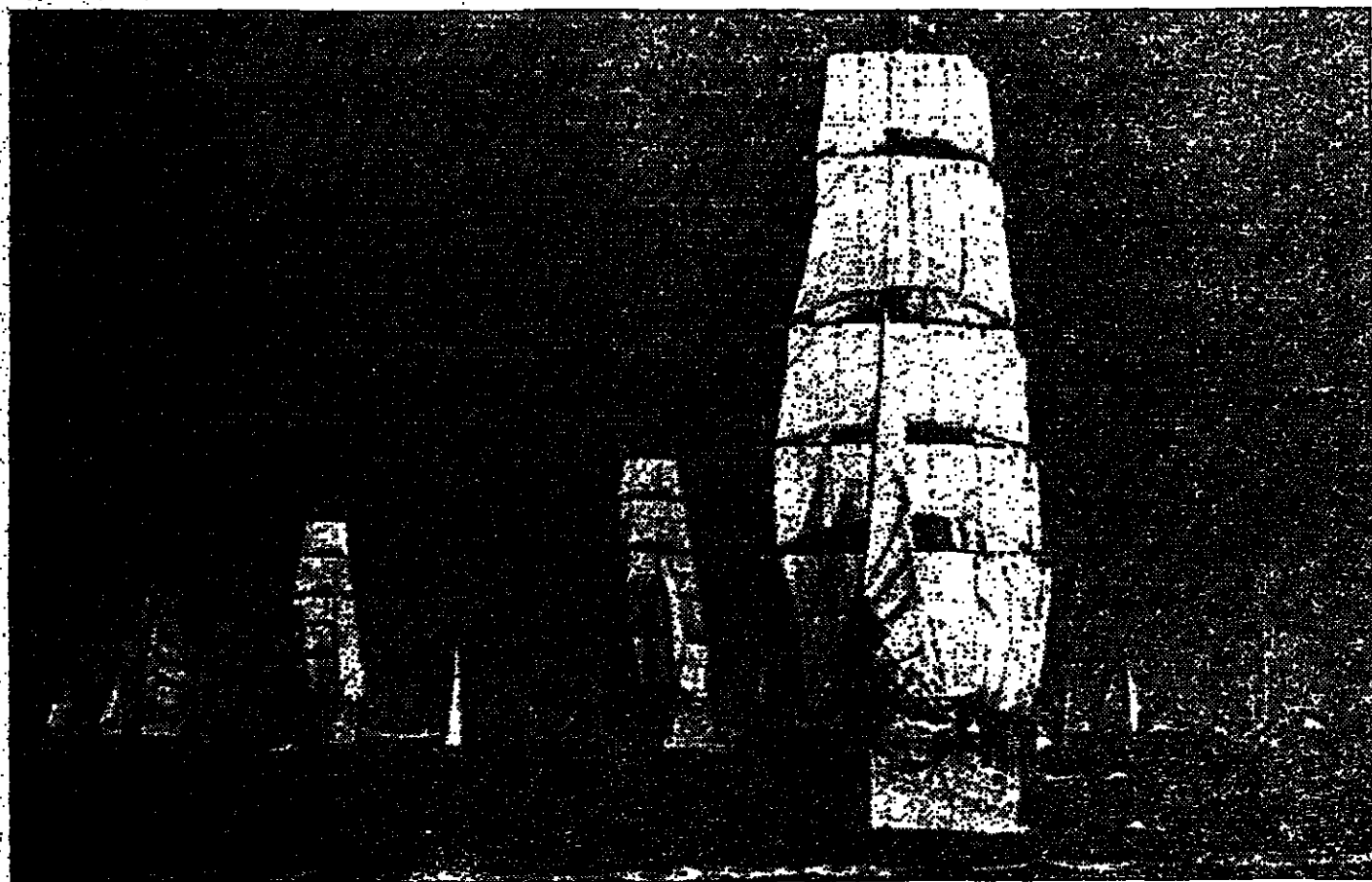
Ecology Talks
By U.S., Russia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT).—A delegation of about 20 U.S. specialists will go to Moscow around Sept. 10 to begin putting into effect the agreement on environmental "collaboration" with the Soviet Union that President Nixon signed during his visit there last May.

A meeting with their Soviet counterparts, expected to last at least a week, will delve into a dozen environmental areas ranging from pollution to earthquake prediction and "enhancement of the urban environment."

German Air Link

BONN, Sept. 3 (UPI).—A Boeing-727 owned by the Condor Charter Co. today became the first West German commercial airliner flying passengers to East Germany. A spokesman for Condor, a subsidiary of Lufthansa, said the plane carried 98 passengers to the International Trade Fair in Leipzig. Two other such flights are scheduled this month.



OUT OF THE PAST—A procession of windjammers at Kiel yesterday. Right to left, the Polish "Dar Pomorza," the West German "Georch Fock," the American "Eagle" and Colombia's "Gloria" move through Kiel's Foerde.

U.S. Ships Establish Home Port Near Athens

By Mario Modiano

ATHENS, Sept. 3 (NYT).—Athens has become the U.S. Navy's largest home port in the Mediterranean. A squadron of six American destroyers pulled into Phaleron Bay and anchored near this capital Friday.

The warships, with a complement of 1,700 men, anchored in the Athens area Friday night under a controversial arrangement between the United States and Greece.

Under the agreement, within the next 18 months a U.S. carrier task force with 6,700 men and 2,100 dependents will be using the area of Athens, rather than Norfolk, Va., or Newport, R.I., as a home port. The Sixth Fleet has two other smaller home ports in the Mediterranean.

The purpose of the home port plan, according to the U.S. Navy, is to economize by cutting down long periods of separation for Navy families, raising morale and thereby increasing the re-enlistment rate for key Naval personnel.

Critics of the plan here see it as additional American support

for their country's military-backed government, while others warn of possible nuclear hazards in time of war or of adverse social influences in peacetime—ranging from higher rents to racial problems and traffic congestion to drug addiction.

About 800 dependents of the men serving on the six destroyers now at Phaleron are expected to reach Greece Tuesday aboard the Puget Sound, a 21,000-ton destroyer tender.

The furniture and personal belongings of the 400 Navy families arrived from the East Coast aboard the Navy transport Rigel. The cargo was unloaded at Piraeus, where U.S. military aid supplies to Greece usually land.

Listings Provided

Comdr. James Matthews, public affairs officer at the U.S. Fleet Support Office in Phaleron, said: "When the families arrive, they will find homes. We'll provide them with listings of homes for rent in the area of Athens. They will have to go out and do the bargaining. This will not be government quarters."

U.S. Army, Air Force and Sm-

bassy families living in Athens are sponsoring the arriving Navy families to help them settle, he added. Out of the 800 dependents settling here under the first phase of home-porting, about 300 are school-aged children. The commander said that school arrangements already had been made for them in existing American-community schools here.

"There is an important misconception about home-porting that I want to clear up," Comdr. Matthews said. "We are not building anything here. There is no naval base and there will not be a naval base."

Separate Unit

The six destroyers, he said, are a separate unit, Destroyer Squadron Twelve under the command of Capt. John McQuestion.

"Those ships are not going to be here in Athens all the time," he said. "They will be operating with the Sixth Fleet most of the time."

The destroyers are the Sampson, the Barry, the Veland, the Richard L. Page, the Manley and the William M. Wood. In a second home-port phase, to be

completed in 18 months, an aircraft carrier and two or three auxiliary fleet vessels will also be home-ported in the Athens area, making a task force with the six destroyers.

British Boxer Helped
Rescue Italian Police

SASSARI, Sardinia, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—Former British heavyweight champion Henry Cooper dragged injured policemen from a helicopter, which crashed in northern Sardinia.

Reuters on Wednesday wrongly identified the boxer-rescuer as world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier.

Mr. Cooper, who is on vacation, and some friends were playing golf about 100 yards away when the helicopter crashed on a training flight at Cala di Volpe, on the Costa Smeralda, Wednesday.

Mr. Cooper, 38, and the others pulled the eight injured policemen out of the wreckage and cared for them until local police arrived. Two of the men were seriously hurt.

Lyons Scandal Leads France
To Reform Police Vice Units

PARIS, Sept. 3 (Reuters).—France is to reorganize the anti-vice branch of its police services following allegations that a police officer and four former police officers were involved in a prostitution scandal in the Rhone Valley city of Lyons.

A team of superintendents and inspectors will be set up at a national level to supervise the fight against procurers through regional and local police forces, a statement issued by the Interior Ministry said.

The announcement was issued as senior civil servants probed a Lyons prostitution racket in which more than 20 persons have been charged. They include the former head of a special anti-crime brigade, a former head of the Lyons vice squad, two other ex-police officers and a serving officer.

A national furor over the affair also has brought into the spotlight members of the National Assembly representing Lyons—the nation's third largest city—who are said to have links with persons involved in the prostitution business.

The ministry's announcement Friday said that the new team would be housed in a special building, together with France's anti-gangster and anti-drug brigades.

Scandal Feared

The intervention of the Interior Ministry and the linking—however superficially—of a Gaullist deputy to the affairs in Lyons have given rise to the kind of scandal the government lately has been most anxious to avoid or stamp out.

Edouard Charret, deputy for a Lyons constituency since 1951, became involved through a photograph in the hands of the magistrature which shows him and his wife at a small wedding reception with the owner of a hotel used by prostitutes.

Mr. Charret, who also said that Sen. McGovern had a poor labor record in Congress, declared that the South Dakota senator left "Communism was all right for people who choose it."

"There are no countries in the world where people choose Communism," the labor leader said on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation."

Mr. McGovern also took issue with what he said was Sen. McGovern's view that "there would have been no trouble after World War II if we had handled it differently."

Mr. McGovern, who said that he would neither vote for nor endorse either President Nixon or Sen. McGovern, told the panel of interviewers that if Sen. McGovern loses, he himself will do nothing to help rebuild the Democratic party.

The hotel owner since has been arrested, and the young man whose wedding reception Mr. Charret was attending, Marc Cohen, also is alleged to have been running a suspect hotel.

Meanwhile, Mr. Charret, who has the important job in the National Assembly of presenting the Interior Ministry's annual budget, says that he will run again in elections next year, but as an independent so as not to embarrass the Gaullists.

To Rejoin Party

"I will run alone in order not to irritate the party," he said. "And if I am re-elected, I will rejoin it."

Local opinion in Lyons is that Mr. Charret is likely to defeat any opponent put up against him by the Gaullists.

Investigations are continuing in the Lyons area, where the arrest of policemen has proved the biggest shock.

One Lyons police officer said: "When I meet three of my colleagues on the staircase now, I ask myself which of them is the arrested one."

Meany Makes
Strong Attack
On McGovern

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP).—AFL-CIO President George Meany today called Sen. George McGovern an "apologist for the Communist world."

"When I look at the men who are candidates for President," Mr. Meany said, "I've got to look at them as a President and as an American. When I read what George McGovern stands for and what he's written, I find out he's an apologist for the Communist world."

Mr. Meany, who also said that Sen. McGovern had a poor labor record in Congress, declared that the South Dakota senator left "Communism was all right for people who choose it."

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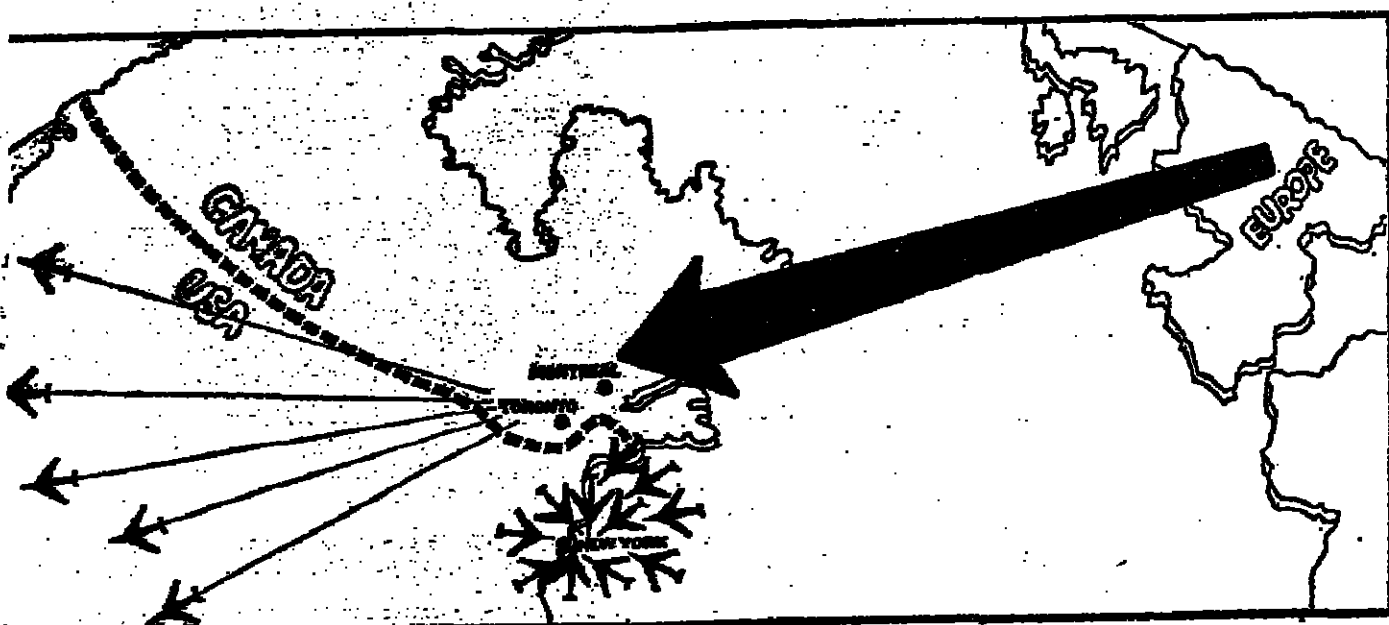
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That Makes Bobby Run?

**The Chess World's
Famous Champion**

By Michael Korman

TON (WP).—Bobby, the 20-year-old prodigy, quit tournament play again the other day, but returned to the fray of being the "chess champion" of the world.

As for the \$1.75-million breach-of-contract suit filed against Fischer in New York by Chester Fox, Fischer attorney Paul Marshall said: "We aren't worried about that at all. It isn't worth the powder to blow it up." Fox, a film producer, held TV and film rights to the match but after continual strife over camera noise and lights, the filming was discontinued about a third of the way through the match.

Allan Kaufman, vice-president of New York's Marshall Chess Club, noted that under FIDE rules, Fischer does not have to defend his title for another three years but that he may propose an annual championship match. "This would have to be sanctioned by FIDE, of course," said Kaufman, "and so would any plan for a return match with Spassky. FIDE would probably rule on it when it meets at Skopje, and I imagine it would approve."

Texas's Project

Kaufman mentioned reports that a wealthy Texan was trying to set up a Fischer-Spassky match in this country. Contacted in Dallas, a guest, Ira G. Corbin, the millionaire sportsman who bankrolled the famed Dallas Aces bridge team—at first refused comment. Later he said he had given the project some thought but had made no move as yet.

"I'm leaving my options open," he said. "I know a lot of other people are interested in the idea." It is known that Fischer wants the next match to be played in the United States. The new champion's interest in money appears to be remarkably platonic. He lives alone in hotel rooms on a monk-like regime, broken occasionally by something like a celebrity tennis match or David Frost's airborne birthday party.

One of a handful of Americans who live by chess, he earned about \$20,000 in 1970, including exhibitions where he played up to 20 games simultaneously with amateurs for \$400.

Today, commented Frances Goldfarb, director of the Manhattan Chess Club, where Fischer first competed, "he can ask any price he wants. He could probably get \$1,500 per appearance." Garden variety grand masters get about \$200.

Even without that, he is a rich man. Yet a friend reported in print recently that Fischer's original draft of his prenuptial agreement to Boris Spassky for his complaints and disruptions contained an offer to give up all claims to money and play for the love of the game. Fischer's lawyer later persuaded him to re-write the note.

One explanation for this ambivalence is that all of Fischer's demands and threats are part of a strategy to upset his opponent



Bobby Fischer, world chess champion.

and also a campaign to make chess a major world sport. His single-minded zeal and purity of purpose have been compared with those of Ralph Nader, who, incidentally, is a Fischer fan.

"Bobby is completely honest, honest to a fault, and I guess naive," said Linda Grumetta, a longtime friend. "Some people interpret his honesty as conceit. It's just that he doesn't understand such things as tact or diplomacy, he always says exactly what he feels. What confuses everyone is that, while Bobby is a genius and the greatest chess player ever, he is such a simple person. He's very straightforward and has such high principles. Bobby wouldn't think of doing anything that was the least bit cunning."

Typically, according to Miss Goldfarb, he has rejected out of hand the endorsement offers by breweries, sweatshirt makers and others, "but if it was a product he loved, I'm sure he'd do it." And though he has never been much for exhibition play, he might accept if convinced it would do something for the dignity of chess.

Fischer himself has said that what he seeks is "the world championship recognition, marriage maybe... I want the money and the prestige... I want to show them I'm the best... I want to knock off all the top players... I feel a sense of mission to win the championship."

Grand master Isaac Kashdan says Fischer "will want to continue learning the mysteries of the game. For one thing he'll be working with computers in chess."

As for the development of his game, it could be that his greatest days are still to come. Like the young Alekhine, Bobby plays only king-side openings, leading to slambang "open" games.

But as Alekhine's genius reached maturity he switched to the

queen-side openings that produce a slow, cerebral "closed" game, subtle as a spiderweb. So far, Fischer has used queen-side openings only for shock value—he has studied them thoroughly, of course—but look for him to try them more in the future.

The immediate future probably will be a visit to President Nixon at the White House, which Bobby has accepted "with delight." Then, presumably, he will hole up somewhere to rest.

The future of Boris Spassky is even less certain. In Reykjavik there is speculation that he might not go back to Russia, where as champion he has been living on \$500 a month in a four-room Moscow flat, considered rather princely in Russia. Or, of the relatively few Soviet citizens to own a foreign car (a red Volvo), he bought, while in Iceland, a white British Range Rover.

In any case, he need not expect any ticker-tape parades when he gets back. Already suspended once for a year when he made public comment on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, he has not exactly enjoyed the enthusiastic support of the Soviet Sports Ministry. It was the ministry, in fact, which wanted the match held in Iceland, well off the world's main channels of publicity and media attention.

When Fischer refused to appear for the opening match game, Spassky was ordered home. He refused. That won't be forgotten in Moscow either.

It wasn't the worst defeat in modern chess history, but it was close. Mikhail Tal of Russia lost by 13-3 to his compatriot Mikhail Botvinnik in 1961. Explanations and analyses will be offered for years, no doubt, but Spassky's defeat boils down to the fact that he is a pleasant, civilized man who enjoys a full life of which chess is only a part, while Fischer lives with ferocious intensity for chess alone.

Three Chinese Tour the Exotic U.S.

But One Lasting Image Among the Americana—the Simple, Average Man

By Fox Butterfield

NEW YORK (NYT).—They stood together eyeing endless rows of cars that spanned the flat Illinois horizon, a slight Chinese from Peking in baggy pants and a tall, heavyset American farmer in blue jeans.

"You mean you grow all that corn just by rainfall, without irrigation?" the Chinese, Chang Hai-tao, asked incredulously. He was one of three correspondents from the official Hsinhsu press agency making their first tour of the United States.

"For a Chinese, that is completely unimaginable; we have always had to irrigate our crops," Mr. Chang remarked later over an enormous Sunday dinner of roast beef, corn on the cob, watermelon pickles and homemade apple pie, provided by the farmer, Adrian Pike of Ottawa, Ill. Truly, heaven has been bountiful to the United States, so much fertile land and so few people."

It was the Chinese newsmen's favorite day in a two-week journey by car that took them—accompanied by this correspondent—13,000 miles through 11 states, from New York to Wisconsin, and included, in addition to the corn farm, a coal mine, automobile and steel factories, a major university, Niagara Falls and New England.

Inscrutable Land

Although they have been stationed at the United Nations since early this year, it was the first time the three newsmen have stayed with American families or talked with American workers and farmers—their primary goal on the trip. Under State Department regulations, they are restricted to the New York metropolitan area unless they submit a written travel request.

In many ways, the United States must have appeared an exotic and inscrutable land to the Chinese.

"Why do all Americans have dogs?" asked Mr. Chang after living for half a year in New York, where it might easily seem that all Americans own dogs.

"What kind of man is that flying through the air with a cape and the letter 'S' on his chest?" asked Tsien Su-chieh, a photographer, as he examined a rack of comic books.

They puzzled over why so many Americans pull their homes behind them on wheels. And they were reluctant to try a small

box marked "Magic Fingers Massage" that was installed in their beds in a Holiday Inn, for fear it might bring someone running to give them the massage.

A long-haired motorcycle gang with large drawings of a pig and the words "Dirt Hogs" emblazoned on their tattered denim jackets confused the Chinese newsmen at Niagara Falls. "Are they male or female?" Mr. Chang asked. "What is their purpose in life?"

But the Chinese did not counter the old fear of "Red China" or even the term itself, which seemed to have vanished from the American vocabulary. Not once in two weeks did anyone refer to their country as Red China or Communist China, which would have been a serious insult in their eyes.

"So you come from China?" said Marion Ladisic, the head of the United Mine Workers local in Ellsworth, Pa., as he greeted the three newsmen 300 feet down in a coal mine. "That's sure an awful long distance."

Mr. Ladisic, a muscular man with twinkling blue eyes and a face streaked now with coal dust, had waited six hours in the mine for the Chinese to arrive after finishing his normal shift at 12 to 3 a.m.

His gesture impressed the Chinese. "Our two peoples have been cut off for 20 years," Mr. Chang said in his best formal English. "And now the workers of China salute the workers of the United States."

Mr. Ladisic looked nonplussed, and took the offer of a Chinese cigarette, which Mr. Chang helped him light with a lighter conspicuously marked JTT—an earlier gift.

Industrial River

Above Wheeling, W. Va., the Ohio River flows past low forested bluffs and a series of decaying factory towns, many of their grimy brick buildings abandoned. On a hot summer day the smog from the steel factories and electric power plants hangs heavy over the river, obscuring the view of more smokestacks and more piles of coal farther upstream.

It is a vista industrialized America has come to abhor. "What a beautiful sight!" exclaimed Yeh Chih-Hsiung, the third newsmen, as we rounded a bend in the Ohio and saw two enormous chimneys belching white

smoke. We stopped for a picnic. For China, eager to achieve total industrialization, it was an impressive spectacle, Mr. Yeh explained.

In Detroit, after a tour of Ford's huge River Rouge plant and a luncheon with Ford executives in their private dining room, the Chinese met with members of the 20,000-member United Auto Workers Local 600, the largest union local in the country.

An average auto worker at Ford earns about \$4.50 an hour, the union members explained proudly, enough to buy his own house in Detroit and perhaps send his children to college. Thanks to the union, the worker gets unemployment, hospitalization and old-age benefits. At four o'clock every afternoon when the bell rings, he drops whatever he is doing and goes home.

This distressed the Chinese. "You mean you just stop working and don't care?" asked Mr. Chang. "We understand your goals of shorter hours and higher wages, but it is not the Chinese way. In China, our workers are striving to build up our country, not just for themselves but for everyone. They gladly stay overtime without extra pay when their jobs are not finished."

It was one of several times on the trip that the Chinese newsmen politely indicated their concern over what must have appeared to them as overemphasis in America on individual gain and individual self-fulfillment.

Frank Ditto, a militant black leader in Detroit's East Side, told the Chinese that he had been teaching his two little daughters to be ready to use his carbine, "to shoot the pig."

"The whole problem in America is the white man," confided Mr. Ditto, a square-jawed, forceful man with a beard and Afro hairdo. "The only good white man was John Brown."

In an effort to find something positive to say about the racial situation, Mr. Yeh asked if there wasn't increasing intermarriage between whites and blacks.

"I'm embarrassed to say there is some intermarriage," Mr. Ditto said in response, clearly surprising the Chinese. "There still are some blacks who don't have enough pride in themselves and marry a white."

The American item most sought by the Chinese newsmen was the pepper shaker—to try to add

some flavor to the steady diet of hamburgers and French fries, and more hamburger and French fries, served in roadside eateries.

To the Chinese, accustomed to consuming their meat chopped in small pieces, American steak came as a shock—enormous, red and bloody. "It must weigh over a pound," exclaimed Mr. Chang, looking agast at the slab of beef that completely covered his dish, part of the Ramada Inn of Oltawa, Ill.

But the Chinese tried everything with gusto, and, unlike Americans, they consistently refused to indicate personal preferences. "Just give us three ice-cream cones," Mr. Yeh told the perplexed waitress in Howard Johnson's. "Any flavor will do."

Maoist Manners

Throughout the two-week trip, in fact, personal feelings and reactions seemed to be kept to a minimum—a result, perhaps, of Maoist thought and discipline, which subordinates the individual to society, or was it just good manners?

Not one angry word was spoken, not one critical word. And despite the tension of the journey, constantly staying with unfamiliar people and eating strange food, not a word of homesickness or mention of family. Mr. Chang and Mr. Tsien's wife and children have stayed behind in Peking. Mr. Yeh's wife lives with him at the Chinese mission to the United Nations in New York.

Driving back into New York City, the Chinese reflected on what they liked best about America.

For Mr. Chang it was not the skyscrapers and the supermarkets, the endless smooth turnpikes or the color television sets, but the image of the simple, average man at work.

Two sweaty seamen tending the hot boilers of the Chesapeake and Ohio car ferry between Lundington, Mich. and Milwaukee; an elderly, slow-driving gas-station attendant in upstate New York who carefully cleaned our car windshield despite the hot summer sun; Adrian Pike, the farmer in the Illinois cornfield, who works 1,400 acres with only his brother to help and who took time off to show the Chinese around his farm.

"There is the best thing about your country," Mr. Chang said. "The strength of the common man."

Reform or Continued Instability

Watch Face Vote With Doubts About System

Flora Lewis

AGUE (NYT).—The cited, and unwelcome, in campaign in the s has begun to consanguine numbers of the their political structures broad and basic

ply democratic count-and, after all, it induces neither stable ingly effective govern in the view of many n democracy. Democ-elopments of a de-ey feel, wound up e voters a choice of-ment.

y, the main issue in y, will be the battle-ation. With the con-ides risked at 6 percent-oped with the Amer-ut about 3 percent—the- has the worst in-blem in the Common

have been scheduled-9, three years early-ithdrawal of the small-in the five-party coal-the government two- of a majority in par-

Inst Tradition

have continued as a government, because 15 parties represented member, Dutch parlia-some of the smaller-ave helped get bids-ut that is against tra-ition and an inter-ment before last year's-ut there would be no-angers without calling-ional election. The- major parties are-ut their positions be-ating with each other-combinations they will-very substantial pos-

sibility that the elections will leave both the governing center-right coalition and a challenging coalition of leftist parties with a minority, so that majority government will be even further beyond reach than it is now. The five largest parties won a total of only 60 percent of the vote last time.

But neither the country nor the parties can bear the thought of a second election if the coming one is indecisive, as seems probable. The Netherlands has had 15 governments since 1945, and one of its political scientists figured out that its long-lasting cabinet crises left it ungoverned for one day out of every 11 in that period.

Coalition Promise

The one hope for stable government by the end of this year is if the opposition Socialists and their two small allies can form a coalition with the three major religious parties—one Catholic and two Protestant.

The Socialists, with 39 seats in parliament, are the largest single party, although they have left and right wings. They expect to gain strength at the polls.

The right wing is eager to reach an accord with the three major religious parties, which are considered center-right and "which bow have 57 seats together but are expected to lose some. The left wing is not eager.

In any case, the argument now is whether it would be more or less democratic, and sensible, to insist that any agreement on a six-party center-left coalition be made before elections, or whether the issue should be left until after the voting. If the decision is made beforehand, some insist, it will leave the voters without any real choice at the polls except to endorse a broad coalition or to register a

futile protest vote for one of the tiny parties.

But if the decision is left until afterward, others argue, it makes a mockery of the voters' belief that they are really choosing their government.

A bewildering number of political parties and "factions" emerged in the early 1960s. There may be 100 on the ballot this year. Proportional representation made it possible. Current law permits any party receiving 1.75 percent of the national vote to have a seat in parliament.

Reform Idea

Among reform ideas under discussion is a requirement of 3 percent or even 5 percent of the vote for representation in parliament and constituencies limited to two or three seats.

But they are only under discussion. Nothing can be done before elections, and experience has shown that parliament is the last place to welcome actions of electoral reform.

Leading politicians of various parties said they thought the reason proportional representation—established in 1917—suddenly brought such an unwieldy proliferation of parties was the introduction of television and the modern easing of rigid social custom.

"We used to have what we call a pillared society," said one of them. "You were born a Catholic, or a Socialist or whatever, and that decided not only your party but your school, your youth organization, your newspaper, your union, the whole structure of your life."

"That is breaking down now. TV makes it easier to start a new party. It was harder when you had to launch a newspaper. And it has opened people to the world. People travel a lot more now, too. They get used to accepting a

variety of customs and ideas. The young don't hold much with tradition."

One important unknown in the coming election is the youth vote. Eighteen-year-olds will be eligible for the first time, and unlike in the United States, all eligible voters are automatically registered by their municipalities in the Netherlands. The young are expected to favor the Socialists and some of the smaller "progressive" parties, but not the Communists, who regularly win 3 to 4 percent of the vote.

It is not much more than a decade ago that the voting age was reduced from 23 to 21, another factor in political fluidity. Crumbling custom also has cut the links between the religious parties and their churches, which in any case have become more ecumenical. A generation ago, Dutch politics was mainly Catholics versus Protestants, who are approximately evenly represented in the population.

Now there is a good deal of talk about creation of a Christian Democratic party on the West German model.

This would merge the three major religious parties, although there are many more little ones. They are the Catholic People's party, considered center-left, the Christian Historians and the Anti-Revolutionary party, whose name is all that survives of its opposition to the French Revolution of 1789.

The three will enter coming elections with a joint program and a joint list of prospective cabinet members, but they are still a long way from full fusion. None of the many parties has either outstanding personalities nor dominant, well-defined issues to coalesce mass support. And nobody suggests that any group with a special viewpoint should be denied the right of an electoral outfit.

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But we don't expect you to think so — unless you know by experience.

What we do expect you to believe is that we have the best connections to certain areas. Because that is something we can prove. These areas are:

Australia

The only next-day arrival in Sydney, Wednesday and Saturday by the Trans-Asian Express via Copenhagen and Tashkent to Bangkok. Then Thai International via Singapore to S.dney. Throughgoing aircraft Copenhagen — S.dney. And four stops from all over Europe.

Japan

The Trans-Siberian Express: Copenhagen — Moscow — Tokyo, Wednesday; Aeroflot, Saturday SAS. Arrival Thursday and Sunday morning. And what arrival time can be better than Sunday morning (095) — with 24 hours to relax before Monday?

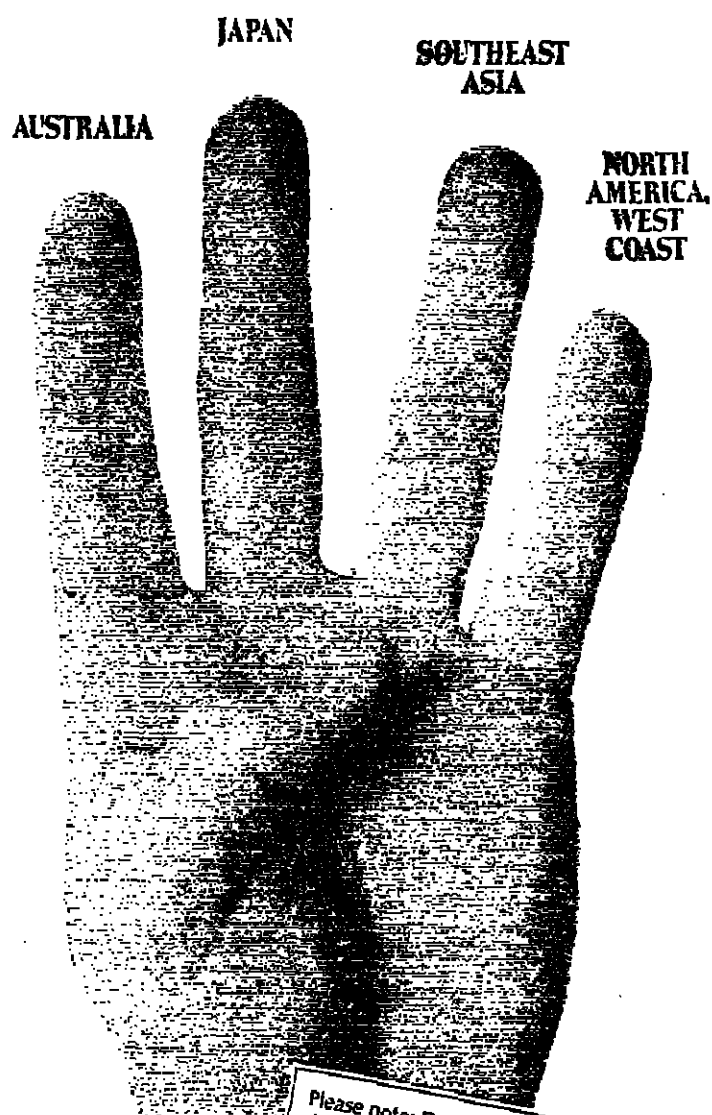
Southeast Asia

The Trans-Asian Express daily to Bangkok and Singapore, with direct connections Bangkok — Hong Kong, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday SAS via Copenhagen and Tashkent. Tuesday, Sunday Aeroflot via Copenhagen, Moscow and Tashkent or Delhi. Saturday, Thai International via Copenhagen and Moscow. It's up to 1,800 km shorter than any other way, and only one stop from Europe.

North America, West Coast

Daily nonstop daylight flights by the Pacific Express to Seattle and on to Los Angeles. Connections to Portland, San Francisco, Vancouver, all with arrival the day you leave Europe — even to Honolulu.

Our Express routes, Trans-Asian Express, Trans-Siberian Express and Pacific Express, have connections from all over Western and Central Europe — and Milan.



Please note: Due to political circumstances the SAS Trans-Asian Express is temporarily operated over a different routing. Flights from Copenhagen to Southeast Asia are now routed via Bangkok. Europe-bound flights have a technical landing in Tehran, with a 30-minute ground stop. Arrival time in Copenhagen is at 16.00 in lieu of 17.35, otherwise the regular schedules apply. Your nearest SAS office will inform you if these temporary changes are still in force at the time you plan to travel.

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES General Agent for Trans-International

[illegible][illegible]

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Oilman Co. 40	31	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The New York teams that finished first and second in the master mixed team championship of the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals shone in the play of the diagrammed deal from the first final session.

When the winners held the North-South cards, South chose to pass a borderline opening bid. When his partner opened one diamond, he made a practical jump to two no-trump, concealing his two major suits. This worked out advantageously for him when North raised to game and West led a spade, giving away a trick.

It is easy to see that nine tricks were available with the help of the club finesse, but South contrived to make 10. He ducked a heart at the second trick, and East overtook his partner's nine with the ace and made the unusual play of the ace and another heart.

West took two heart tricks, but that was the end of the defense. When the declarer made three club tricks, West was unable to keep his guards in spades and diamonds.

When the runners-up held the North-South cards, North succeeded in making the game after the opening lead of the heart king. He ducked, and ducked again when a low heart was led to the jack.

West shifted to the diamond queen, which was taken by the ace, and the diamond ten followed, covered by the jack and king. A spade to the jack played the nine to signal a doubleton. West was unable to return spades when he won with the queen.

West shifted to clubs, and when the declarer had cashed three club tricks and the heart ace, West was caught in a different form of diamond-spade squeeze. He gave up the diamond seven to keep the spade guard, and the declarer conceded a diamond to the nine, setting up his eight as the ninth trick.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
Pass Pass 10 Pass
2.N.T. Pass 3.N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade four.

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BOOKS

THE GOOD LIFE... OR WHAT'S LEFT OF IT

Being a Recounting of the Pleasures of the Senses That Contribute to the Enjoyment of Life in France

By Fred and Phyllis Feldkamp. Illustrated. 231 pp.
Harper's Magazine Press. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Raymond A. Sokolov

A person who has lived for 12 years in France may still, after that length of time, not realize that there is anything more seriously wrong with his adopted country than an inadequate telephone system and an unusually unresponsive government bureaucracy. Indeed, this hypothetical expatriate, who cleverly returned to the States just as the dollar sank to the level of the bolivar in French estimation, may quite honestly and cheerfully believe that "the good life, happily, continues in an... undiminished state."

For Phyllis and Fred Feldkamp (husband and wife), at any rate, France seems to have meant a delightfully frothy hippy-hop from a gorgeous racetrack to a fabulous pastry shop to a state dinner at the Elysee during the reign of De Gaulle, then off to a Bordeaux vineyard and on to the Jockey Club for a nightcap.

No plastic surgeons skulk in the darker recesses of these 13 essays. Not a paving stone is torn up. No *flac* rapes a single revolutionary female student. No Arab child is burned to death in a filthy slum that has no access to a fire department because the authorities refuse to acknowledge the existence of the bidonvilles on the theory that benign neglect will make them wither away.

No, indeed, France, however ferocious and elitist its educational system, however cynical its politics and scarce its indoor plumbing, is the place to go to bathe your senses.

The Feldkamps see it that way, and those of us who would rather eat lunch in Lyons than go to the moon or discover a new element can hardly dismiss this pair of sedulous, journalistic *bons viveurs* as a couple of high-livers who have turned hedonism into a tax deduction by writing about it.

Actually, the Feldkamps, in effect, dismiss themselves with a misleadingly syllabic title. They do not seem to realize that they have not written a guide to the good life for like-minded consumers. In fact, they have assembled a gallery of sharp vignettes of producers, of highly skilled French artisans and craftsmen who practice their professions with high seriousness.

Sérieux is both noun and adjective in French. It is one of those key words, like *auctoritas* in Latin, that is untranslatable because it signifies cultural values that do not travel. Suffice it to say that the Frenchman who is "serious" may smile all day long, but he does what he does in life as if God were watching. An abstract standard of performance.

The Feldkamps relate all this information with great charm. Sometimes, however, they slip into naive judgments. What does it mean to say that a certain desk is the greatest piece of furniture ever made?

And they too often use a French word where an English one would do (like *flac* for milk). They are also dazzled by the French language so completely that a native speaker impresses them because he can rattle off the words for starting, blackbird and thrush in his own tongue. Their infatuation with French even makes them forget that idiomatic English for *trains* is *two female pigs* but *cow*. This mania about vocabulary is an expatriate's tic, a pardonable submission to the French chauvinist assumption that the serious way to name things is in French. On Judgment Day, all anteaters will be called *tanagers* and we will all eat *mousse au chocolat* instead of chocolate pudding. So be it.

Raymond Sokolov is food editor of *The New York Times*.
© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 German spa
- 4 Runways
- 9 Pack
- 13 Cager Willis
- 18 Eskimo boat
- 16 Exhort
- 17 Spread
- 18 Judgment
- 19 White, for one
- 20 Showed off in a way
- 22 Burst
- 24 Porter's relative
- 25 Kit
- 26 Made a memo
- 29 Too big for one's—
- 33 Part of a Doric column
- 34 Nonprofessional
- 35 Kansas city
- 36 Placed
- 37 Honors
- 38 Skip
- 39 Eager
- 40 On—toes
- 41 Shoe fabric
- 42 Harassed
- 44 Did a school

DOWN

- transit job
- 45 Antler
- 46 Pleased
- expression
- 47 Incomplete
- 50 Appreciative
- 54 Rich earth
- 55 Disbeliever
- 57 Hindu deity
- 58 Resident of a doll house
- 59 Josh
- 60 Husky's tow
- 61 Insects
- 62 Out of—papers
- 63 Month
- 1 Cupid
- 2 Fix butter for popcorn
- 3 Silly
- 4 Degenerated
- 5 Moslem title
- 6 Care
- 7 Dance step
- 8 Disbelievers
- 9 Disbelief
- 10 Catch
- 11 Stare at
- 12 Useless growth
- 14 Disbeliever
- 21 English river
- 25 Empire's call
- 26 Indians
- 27 Mexican plant
- 27 Storm, in Paris
- 28 Fates et al.
- 28 Checked
- 30 Returns, as a pigeon
- 31 Bride over
- 32 Cloyed
- 34 Fabric
- 37 Checks exam
- 41 Satisfy
- 43 Time span
- 44 British suspenders
- 46 Kind of mill
- 47 Forearm bone
- 48 Lunchtime
- 49 Arrow
- 50 Growl
- 51 Mope
- 52 Optical component
- 53 Windermere or Godiva
- 56 Early British cavalry: Abbr.

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEVVA

INGAR

CLITE

DERAAP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the surprise answer here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's

Jumble OUTDO RIGOR HERALD PAGODA

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

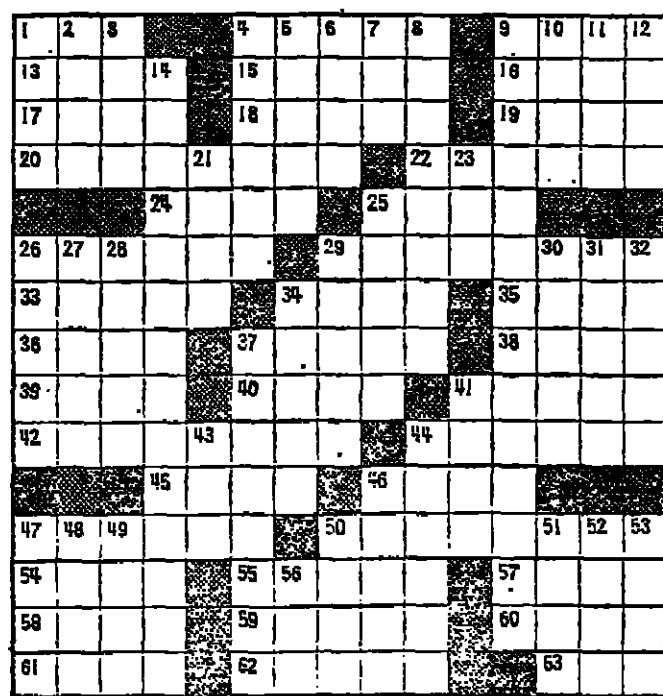
Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD

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Answers: The state of women in earlier days—GELWOOD



Spitz Captures 6th Gold to Set Olympic Record

(Continued from Page 1)

set a world record of 8:53.7 in winning the 800-meter freestyle. Italy's Novella Calligaris was third, Miss Gould has three golds, a silver and a bronze medal, second best in these Games.

The United States women completed their exhibition tonight with a more than four-second victory over East Germany in the 4x100 medley relay in the world record clocking of 4:30.8. The team of Miss Belote, Miss Carr, Deena Deardurff and Sandy Neil-



Mark Spitz after 6th victory

U.S., Russia, Italy Advance In Basketball

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Mike Bantom scored 18 points and Dwight Jones and Tom McMillen added 14 each to lead the United States Olympic basketball team to a 98-53 victory over Japan today and clinch the division championship.

The Americans advanced to the Olympic semifinals which start Wednesday night against Italy, the second-place team of Group B. Russia won in Group B and will face the winner of tonight's Brazil-Cuba game, which will determine the second-place team in Group A.

The United States finished the preliminary round with a 70 won-lost record and scored its 62d victory without a defeat in the Olympics. Russia ousted the Yugoslavs today with a 74-67 victory. The Yugoslavs had to win to qualify because they had 12 points from seven games, the same as Puerto Rico and Italy. The Italians, who beat Puerto Rico last night, 71-54, qualified on points ratio. Italy beat the Philippines today, 101-51.

In other games today, Czechoslovakia beat Spain, 74-70, for its fourth victory in seven games and Puerto Rico beat Poland, 85-83. Yesterday, the United States had to rally for a 72-56 triumph over Spain. In other games, Russia beat the Philippines, 80-11; West Germany nipped Poland, 67-65; Czechoslovakia routed Egypt, 94-64; Yugoslavia trounced Senegal, 72-57, and Cuba beat Japan, 108-63.

Mary Peters of Britain, 33, Breaks Record in Pentathlon

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Mary Peters, a 33-year-old secretary from Belfast, held off a challenge by West Germany's Heidi Rosen-dahl today to win the pentathlon gold medal with a world record 4201 points.

Miss Peters, competing in her third Games, beat the German, winner of the long jump gold medal Thursday, by 2 points after two days of competition.

East Germany's Burglind Polak scored 4,788 points for third place.

Miss Polak, who set the record of 5,406 under the old scoring

system, was 7 points short of the mark under the new scoring, which converts it to 4,773.

Miss Rosen-dahl won the last event today, the 200 meters, in 2:56 seconds, but the victory was not enough as Miss Peters, who was fourth in the 200 with a career best of 24.08, had a 121-point lead going into the event.

In the other four events, Miss Peters did 13:29 seconds for the 100-meter hurdles; 16:20 meters (53 feet 1 3/4 inches) for the shot; 1:52 meters (5 feet 11 1/2 inches) in the high jump, and 5:58 (19 feet 7 1/2 inches) in the long jump.

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TAKING OVER—Finland's Lasse Viren, who earlier in the race had fallen and dropped far back, gets a clear lead en route to world record-smashing victory in the Olympic 10,000 meters. Emil Puttemans of Belgium (61) finished second, Britain's David Bedford (274) was sixth, and Spain's Mariano Haro (169) took fourth place.

Italian Wins Gold in Riding

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Graziano Mancinelli of Italy won a three-way jump-off today to capture the Olympic gold medal in the individual equestrian grand prix event.

The 33-year-old salesman defeated Ann Moore of Britain and Neal Shapiro of Glen Head, N.Y., after they all finished the competition in a tie.

Mancinelli, riding an 8-year-old named Ambassador, went over six barriers without a fault. Miss Moore, riding 12-year-old Psalm, saw her mount refuse to jump the second barrier and received three penalty points.

Shapiro, on 7-year-old Sloopy, picked up eight penalty points.

U.S. Boxers Getting the Point As Only 7 of 11 Still Roll On

By Red Smith

Eleven Yankee boxers, here to fight the men—Reggie Jones got swindled, and then there were 10. Ray Russell met a Pole and thought, "He'll be mine." The judges shook their pointed heads, and then there were nine.

Little Timothy Dement, just a fliegen weight, ran into a Latin fist, and then there were eight. Half a hundred lawyers with writs of *replevin* could have sued for Jim Busceme, and still there'd be seven.

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (NYT)—Timothy Lee Dement is a 17-year-old schoolboy from Bossier City, La., who weighs 113 pounds. When he made the Olympic team as a flyweight, a razor manufacturer presented free samples to all the U.S. gladiators. Dement gave his to his sister to shave her legs. Today, swinging right hands flung persistently by a tiny Colombian catamount named Corlito Perez kept bouncing off the downy Dement visage and he got punched plumb out of the competition.

A little later Jim Busceme, a lightweight from Beaumont, Texas, lost a close but unanimous decision to Jan Szepanski of Poland. The judges were hoisted noisily on this one, though the jeers don't have the strident note of outrage heard last week when Reggie Jones was robbed. As Busceme's match was viewed through these bifocals, the judges were right. At any rate, the United States had been eliminated from four of the 11 weight divisions when Duane Bobick, the articulate heavyweight who expects to succeed Joe Frazier and George Foreman to the world's amateur championship, got into a violent brawl with Yuri Nesterov of Russia. Bobick batted the Soviet schlager bubble-eyed and won on points, but not until he had eaten enough leather to make saddles for a company of cossacks.

In the first round Nesterov was dropped once and took a second 8-count standing. He finished the second round as limp as overcooked spaghetti. Yet he was still in there through the third, throwing left hooks from here to Siberia.

It was his 60th consecutive victory and his 16th straight in international competition. On a visit to Russia about two months ago he saw Nesterov but didn't hit him because the Russian was then a light-heavyweight.

"I fought their three top heavyweights and beat 'em," Bobick said, "and since then I knew they were building up the light-heavyweight because they never bring back a loser."

Dement's conqueror is the reigning Pan-American champion, a two-handed swinger who just brushed off the U.S. kid's jaw and came on punching. "He was just real strong, a good aggressor and a good puncher," Dement said, industriously chewing bubble gum. "I caught some good punches but I wasn't flin'ing to go down. The boy has been living like a

U.S. Flyweight, Lightweight Lose

Bobick Beats Russian Heavy, Recording Two Knockdowns

MUNICH, Sept. 3 (AP)—U.S. heavyweight Duane Bobick twice knocked down Yuri Nesterov of the Soviet Union today and won a unanimous decision.

Bobick, 22, a Navy quartermaster with 54 days left to serve, struggled, swung wildly and took some hard punches from the Russian but only one judge failed to give him a full 20 points in each round.

"I was a little rusty, I made a few mistakes and I was lunging and not snapping my jab the way I usually do," Bobick said. "That guy didn't know how to quit."

The red-haired Bobick, whom Manager Al Hirsch called "the latest white hope," knocked Nesterov to the canvas in the first round with a right hand to the head. Then he staggered the

Russian with another solid right. The referee gave Nesterov a count of eight while he was standing, crediting Bobick with another knockdown.

Flyweight Battle
The victory came after American lightweight Tim Dement lost a decision to Calisto Perez of Colombia and the U.S. lightweight, James Busceme, was beaten by Poland's Jan Szepanski.

Fin a Winner
In other weekend bouts Jonko Lindberg of Finland won the first two rounds and held on during a third-round barrage by the featherweight opponent, Mario Ortiz of Argentina, to win a 4-1 decision.

In the quarter-finals, to which all winners today advanced, Lindberg will meet Philip Warungu of Kenya, who defeated Mohamed Salah Amin of Egypt on points.

Charles Nash of Ireland took 40 seconds to become the first lightweight through to the quarter-finals. He scored a technical knockout over Antonio Gim of Mexico after a volley of rights and lefts.

Featherweight Antonio Rubio of Spain won a unanimous decision over Habibu Kinyegoli of Tanzania.

TRACK AND FIELD

OLYMPIC RECORD (OR)

100-YARD: 1. John Akili-Busa, Uganda, 47.83 (OR); 2. Bob Mann, Australia, 48.1; 3. David Rogers, Britain, 48.52; 4. James Seymour, U.S., 48.64; 5. Rainer Schobert, West Germany, 49.51; 6. Reginald Turner, U.S., 49.58; 7. Stavros Triantafyllidis, Greece, 49.86; 8. Yuri Zorin, Russia, 50.25.

200-YARD: 1. David Wottle, U.S., 1:45.9; 2. Reginald Turner, U.S., 1:46.8; 3. Franz-Josef Kemper, West Germany, 1:46.5; 4. Robert Ouko, Kenya, 1:46.5; 5. Mike Carter, Britain, 1:46.8; 6. Dieter Frosch, East Germany, 1:47.4; 7. Dieter Frosch, East Germany, 1:47.4.

400-YARD: 1. Renato Stecher, East Germany, 1:14.7; 2. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 3. David Wottle, U.S., 1:14.7; 4. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 5. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 6. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 7. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 8. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 9. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 10. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7.

800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0.

1,600-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0.

3,200-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0.

6,400-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 18:40.0.

12,800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 37:20.0.

25,600-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 74:40.0.

51,200-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 149:20.0.

102,400-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 298:40.0.

204,800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 597:20.0.

409,600-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 1194:40.0.

819,200-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2388:40.0.

1,638,400-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4777:20.0.

3,276,800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9554:40.0.

6,553,600-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 19108:40.0.

13,107,200-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 38216:40.0.

26,214,400-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 76432:40.0.

52,428,800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 152864:40.0.

Olympic Summaries

TRACK AND FIELD

100-YARD: 1. John Akili-Busa, Uganda, 47.83 (OR); 2. Bob Mann, Australia, 48.1; 3. David Rogers, Britain, 48.52; 4. James Seymour, U.S., 48.64; 5. Rainer Schobert, West Germany, 49.51; 6. Reginald Turner, U.S., 49.58; 7. Stavros Triantafyllidis, Greece, 49.86; 8. Yuri Zorin, Russia, 50.25.

200-YARD: 1. David Wottle, U.S., 1:45.9; 2. Reginald Turner, U.S., 1:46.8; 3. Franz-Josef Kemper, West Germany, 1:46.5; 4. Robert Ouko, Kenya, 1:46.5; 5. Mike Carter, Britain, 1:46.8; 6. Dieter Frosch, East Germany, 1:47.4; 7. Dieter Frosch, East Germany, 1:47.4.

400-YARD: 1. Renato Stecher, East Germany, 1:14.7; 2. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 3. David Wottle, U.S., 1:14.7; 4. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 5. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 6. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 7. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 8. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 9. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7; 10. Rainer Schobert, U.S., 1:14.7.

800-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 2:00.0.

1,600-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 4:40.0.

3,200-YARD: 1. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 2. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 3. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 4. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 5. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 6. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 7. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 8. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 9. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0; 10. Lasse Viren, Finland, 9:20.0.

Misses Perfect Game by a Pitch

Papas Pitches No-Hitter

The St. Louis Cardinals' Papas pitched a perfect game in the 12th inning of the 1972 season.

retired Garry Jostad, another pinch-hitter, on a pop fly for the final out.

Torres and reliever Mike Marshall.

Home Runs Help Aaron Tie Record for Total Bases

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Frank Aaron tied Stan Musial for the major-league record in total bases as he of two-run homers that carried the Atlanta Braves to a 10-7 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies in the first game of a series.

Outshine U.S. in Eights; Germans Win 3 in Rowing

Sept. 3 (AP)—The rowing eight has a title off.

Germany, which won medals in all seven finals—three golds, one silver and three bronzes.

Wins men's arm Dive

Sept. 3 (UPI)—Sweden's Erik Knave overtook Olympic champion Mihaela Dinculescu of Romania in the final of the men's 100-meter butterfly.

The West German budget for Olympic rowing was \$550,000, the most for any sport.

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FALL GUY—Dave Wottle of Canton, Ohio, streaks to victory in the 800-meter final as Russia's Yevgeny Arzhanov's lunge falls short. Kenya's Mike Boft is third.

In 20-10 Loss to Kansas City in Exhibition

NFL Cowboys' Winning Streak Ends at 15

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 (UPI)—Defensive end Aaron Brown ran 53 yards for an intercepted pass on the fourth play of the game last night in a 20-10 National Football League exhibition victory for the Kansas City Chiefs.

passes in the second quarter and led Pittsburgh to a 56-7 victory over New Orleans.

Chargers 14, Rams 13

Brown intercepted Craig Morton's pass in the first and ran for the score. Stan Steneck's two field goals sealed the verdict.

Cardinals 31, Packers 16

Some Americans did win, among them Tom Gorman of Seattle, who conquered Jim M. Mazur of Berkeley, Calif., 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

Steelers 56, Saints 7

Rookie running back Bob Hudson of Green Bay fumbled a pair of punts and St. Louis converted them into touchdowns to defeat the Packers, 31-10, in an exhibition victory on the road.

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Rosewall Is Upset, Nastase Triumphs In Forest Hills Play

By Parton Keese

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 3 (UPI)—Two left-handed Britons provided the major excitement yesterday at the \$100,000 U.S. Open tennis championships.

many notable upsets in his career, found a bumpy, slippery grass court to his satisfaction, as he often does in important tournaments.

Cox relied on a powerful serve to defeat Rosewall, the two-time U.S. champion from Australia, 1-6, 6-3, 7-6, 7-8.

Another huge surprise took place in the women's singles when Kazuo Sawamatsu of Japan defeated Mrs. Nancy Richey Gunter, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

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Saturday

hits with a third-inning double and then got a three-run homer in the fourth as Pittsburgh defeated San Francisco, 6-3.

Dodgers 5, Cardinals 1

Doug Rau pitched a three-hitter against St. Louis in his first major league start as Los Angeles defeated the Cardinals, 5-1, on the road.

Fankees 2, White Sox 1

In the American League, Bernie Allen's sixth home run of the season broke a 1-1 tie as New York beat Chicago, 2-7, at home behind Steve Kline's eight-hit pitching.

Red Sox 5, Royals 3

Boston scored five runs in the first two innings, with the help of Reggie Smith's 18th homer, and hung on to post a 5-3 home victory over Kansas City.

Indians 5, Twins 3

Cleveland pitcher Steve Dunning drove in two runs with his first homer of the season after John Lowenstein scored three with a homer as the Indians posted a 5-3 road victory over Minnesota.

Brewers 6, Rangers 2

Bill Parsons scattered seven hits and drove in two runs as Milwaukee beat Texas, 6-2, before the smallest crowd of the year at the Rangers' stadium. Just 3,707 spectators turned out.

Angels 2, Orioles 0

Bob Oliver hit a two-run homer in the first inning and Rudy May pitched a three-hitter as California blanked Baltimore, 2-0, at home.

Tigers 3, Athletics 1

Bill Freehan and Mickey Stanley hit homers in the 11th inning to snap a four-game Detroit losing streak in a 3-1 victory over Oakland, which saw a five-game winning streak end.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Philadelphia 78 48 522 11

NFL Cowboys' Winning Streak Ends at 15

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passes in the second quarter and led Pittsburgh to a 56-7 victory over New Orleans.

Chargers 14, Rams 13

Brown intercepted Craig Morton's pass in the first and ran for the score. Stan Steneck's two field goals sealed the verdict.

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